

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, March 9, 1909.

### The French Tariff

The debate on the proposed revision of the French tariff will shortly be opened in the Senate; and it is, perhaps, not too much to say that the issues involved in it are of a momentous description. It is sixteen years since the last revision, a revision mainly in the interests of the agriculturists, and the manufacturers are now insisting that the time has now arrived for a further revision, this time in their interests. The mere idea of this has provoked almost universal condemnation. Countries which have revised their own tariff in quite recent years are scandalized at the idea, and threats of retaliation are heard on all sides. Now there is nothing altruistic about a tariff. It is the deliberate attempt of one nation to build up and support its own industries at the expense of those of other nations. Whether this is wise or whether it is shortsighted, whether it is patriotic or merely selfish, is not, for the moment, the question. The fact remains that all tariffs are conceived solely with a view to advancing the commercial interests of the nations adopting them, and with a supreme disregard for the interests of every other nation. If, therefore, the French people imagine that it is possible to serve their interests by an increase in their protective duties, it is difficult to understand on what basis any other country has any right to object. Retaliation is a futile threat, for it is perfectly certain that every nation regulates its tariff solely by a standard of self interest.

There is, however, one feature in the present demand of the French manufacturers for additional protection which constitutes unfamiliar ground. It is the admission on their part that they require this protection partly because they have failed to keep pace with other nations in the improvement of their methods of manufacture. England, for instance, they insist has by the very excellence of her workmanship succeeded, to some extent, in breaking through the wall of duties built against her on the continent; and it is, in some measure, to combat this superior workmanship that the new duties are desired. This surely is a new, and from the point of view of those who put it forward, a dangerous doctrine. Protection to build up an industry is one thing; protection to buttress up bad work is another thing, and indicates where the demand for protection may end. The fact, of course, is that the whole question will one day have to be settled on the basis of principle, and the country which first rises to the perception of that will be the first to plant its commerce on a rock which cannot be assailed.

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, the new attorney-general, has an article in the current Harvard Law Review on the over-capitalization of corporations, in which he expresses his opinion respecting the evil involved in this practice and the remedy for it. As Mr. Wickersham's career has until now been professional rather than public, his views of public questions are not generally known. Therefore his article on this much-discussed subject—a subject which may require his official attention—is a public utterance of considerable importance.

Mr. Wickersham prefaces his article thus:

The human mind ever delights in the discovery of some one definite cause for troublesome conditions, and willingly accepts, often without too close inquiry, theories which are simple in statement, and easily, if but superficially, understood. Therefore, when judges and writers on economic subjects assert that one of the greatest evils from which those dealing with corporations have suffered is over-capitalization—the issue of shares of capital stock to an amount in excess of the value of the capital assets—the statement is gladly accepted, and constitutional conventions, legislatures, and courts vie with each other in declarations against "watered stock," "inflated capital," or "excessive or fraudulent over-capitalization."

His opinion as to the rights of the various parties who may be interested in over-capitalization is summed up in these paragraphs:

In the case of corporations operating public utilities, the public has undoubtedly a legitimate interest in the amount of capital stock which may be issued, and the value placed by the organizers upon property acquired as a basis for stock issue, because the reasonableness of rates charged the public for the use of the utilities operated may depend to some extent upon the actual amount of legitimate capital invested in the enterprise, and on which the corporation has conceded the right to earn a fair return.

But, a priori, there would seem to be no reason why the incorporators of an ordinary trading or business corporation should not ascribe any value they please to property with which they propose to engage in business, for the purpose of fixing the amount of the capital stock, nor why they should not give an interest in that capital by the issue of certificates representing shares therein to those who may have promoted or brought about the organization, so long as they do not deceive the public or those who may have to deal with the company, either by misrepresentation or suppression of the facts.

Referring to a trading or business corporation, he continues:

Besides the promoters of the enterprise, only two classes of persons have a legitimate interest in the amount and character of the corporate capital, namely: (1) those who purchase the stock or securities of the company, and (2) those who become creditors of the company, actually or impliedly relying upon what is represented to or ascertainable by them concerning its resources.

He therefore contends that:

The real evil is not so much in over-capitalization or in exaggerated value of property constituting a part of the capital stock as it is in the misrepresentation or concealment of material facts in soliciting financial aid for the corporation.

As to the remedy for this evil, Mr. Wickersham says that the courts ought to deal with such misrepresentation or concealment when fraudulent as with other fraud, "instead of creating by strained construction and forced analogies *ex post facto* contracts between subscribers and the corporation" for the benefit of the creditors; and that the legislatures ought to require and provide "full, frank disclosure of all the facts concerning the property serving as a basis for stock issue, and safeguards as to its valuation, and some method by which, after due opportunity had been given for full investigation, such determination should be final." And he concludes that if this were done "the so-called evils of over-capitalization would largely disappear."

If Mr. Wickersham's judgment is biased by his sympathy, it is to be inferred that he sympathizes with the promoters of corporations rather than with those who purchase shares or securities, or those who become creditors of corporations.

### The New City Charter

THE ARGUMENTS heard yesterday at the State House in favor of the new city charter proposed by the finance commission, and the arguments being heard today in opposition to it, simply emphasize points on both sides of the discussion which are already familiar to the public.

There is no pronounced or serious opposition to the measure as a whole. The most earnest of its friends have found in it what they believe to be flaws; the most lukewarm of its friends question rather the expediency than the soundness of certain of its provisions.

But we believe that the right-thinking people of the community, after studying the proposed measure carefully for themselves, and after listening with open minds to the arguments made for and against it, have become generally agreed as to its merits as a whole and will be glad to see it adopted.

It is always to be considered that those who have undertaken to make better government possible through this medium have devoted their talents and their time unstintingly to the public weal. The members of the finance commission have been prompted by the best of motives in every step they have taken; and it should be said of their work that it has been carried through under the guidance of some of the ablest thinkers in New England, and now receives their approval.

The new charter promises much for Boston. That it will give us an improved form of local government there is no denying. If it has defects, they are not serious enough to impair the measure as a whole; they may be corrected in time, and they should not be the means of defeating it.

THERE is not the smallest doubt that the average actor works hard enough to entitle him to a card in a labor union.

IT HAS been truly said that only a fraction of an audience at a concert listens intelligently to a program of music. For, to listen intelligently requires knowledge, sympathy and understanding. It does not necessarily require experience or mastery of technique, but a knowledge of musical form is essential, a knowledge to some extent of the composer is desirable, a sympathy with his methods and an understanding of his purposes are decided advantages in appreciation. These qualifications make intelligent listeners, who are the delight of the virtuosi. This fraction of any audience is always a small one, but it is the leaven of the whole lump. And surely it would be a heavy mass of feeling confronting a performer, difficult to move and more difficult to control, were all the listeners at a concert inexperienced emotionalists.

The musical department at Harvard, in continuing the expositions of classical and modern music by Arthur Whiting, is doing much to foster lucidity of musical understanding in a listening public. The undergraduate body has an opportunity to study liberally rather than technically this one of the highest arts. Mr. Whiting both lectures and illustrates, or procures illustration. He chooses a program, short and definite, either with a view to continuity of idea or to contrast of method and purpose. Having discussed his subject matter and its composer, he illustrates with passages which he himself plays upon the piano or harpsichord, or has rendered by a violinist, a string trio or quartet, or occasionally rendered vocally, according to the nature of the composition. Thus he drapes the anatomy of structure in the texture and color of tone.

A very large percentage of the students who take this music course at college will never be performers. A few will, but these will go elsewhere for the technical labor incident to their career. The important thing about such instruction is that it creates a musical environment, a background of musical knowledge against which the artist can successfully rear his flower of genius. It is largely because music has not been generally taught as a liberal art in this country that American musical genius has hitherto been rarely apparent, and also because of this same lack that emotionalism in American audiences has been more apparent than true appreciation.

IMMENSE as it is, the union station in Washington has been too small for the vast crowds that have surged into and out of the capital during the last few days. The best transportation facilities have their severe tests at times.

### We Can Prevent War in Central America

THE "emphatic denial" of President Zelaya of Nicaragua, that his country is preparing for war with either Costa Rica or Salvador should be taken with reservation as indications tend to justify a contrary conclusion. Information received at gulf points is to the effect that President Zelaya is making extensive preparations for hostilities. The barracks are filled with soldiers and large consignments of war material are arriving

daily at Nicaraguan ports. Three thousand men, it is positively stated, have been sent to the Costa Rican border and a similar number to the cities of Rivas and Juan del Sur, while 5,000 are held in readiness for marching orders at Managua.

There are unmistakable evidences also of warlike activities in Salvador, while 10,000 men are said to be under arms in Costa Rica. The government of the latter republic is said to have discovered a plot which contemplated attacks upon the military and police quarters of the capital. Despite all this information, most of it from entirely disinterested sources, President Zelaya cables the Nicaraguan consul-general at New Orleans: "We are here in absolute peace and everything is quiet."

It goes without saying that our government is familiar with the situation. Our relations are more intimate now than they have ever been with the Central American republics. While war among the three states, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, or between any two of them, would not affect our interests on the isthmus, nevertheless these interests involve us in a moral responsibility for the general condition of things in Central America, and make it necessary that we shall assert our authority for the preservation of good order. We should speak in no uncertain tone. It is not given to us, perhaps,

MR. HAMMERSTEIN evidently believes that a bird on the plate is worth two in the kitchen, to quote a distinguished Indiana humorist.

THE THEORETICAL students of Princeton are having difficulty with scholastic abstractions. There are others.

to exercise police jurisdiction over the three Americas, but where we may do so in the interest of the neighboring republics and in the interest of civilization and humanity, it is right to act.

It may be left to Secretary Knox to conduct the matter tactfully, but it should be understood by the little republics to the south of us that they must not disturb the peace of this continent at their pleasure.

BOSTON is a growing city and it needs necessarily increase with progress. It cannot be comfortable or content in things made to fit it 10 years ago; estimates which were ample to provide for the conduct of its affairs a decade since of necessity cannot be suited to its requirements today. Boston is proud, and justly proud, of the public schools, and because it is proud of them, Boston is unwilling that they shall deteriorate. Recognizing public education as a bulwark of our institutions Boston will make sacrifices, and great ones, if need be, rather than that its public schools shall suffer from any lack.

Our public schools are not what they ought to be. They are not up to the Boston standard. But no particular harm has befallen them so far, nor is any harm likely to befall them, for it is only necessary that the facts shall be made known in order that full protection shall be assured them. There is no doubt as regards the nature and promptness of the response. The schools need more financial assistance than they have been receiving and they will need in future financial support proportionate to the increasing calls upon them by reason of the city's growth in population. Compliance with this demand will cause no serious hardship to the individual taxpayer and it will be of immeasurable advantage to the community.

This newspaper on Saturday last presented the case comprehensively and clearly in its news columns. What the school committee asks is simply that the amount applicable to general educational purposes shall be increased from the present rate of \$2.75 upon each \$1000 of the average valuation of the city for the preceding three years, to \$2.85 for the year ending Jan. 31, 1910, and 10 cents additional each year thereafter until 1914, when it shall be \$3.25. At present while \$3.40 on each \$1000 of the average valuation may be appropriated for the schools, only \$2.75 on each \$1000 is available for general purposes, the remainder being set aside absolutely for new buildings, lands, furnishings, etc.

The causes which have led to a diminution of the funds available for school purposes within the last few years are well known to the business men of Boston; the value of taxable property has not increased, but has rather diminished. No question is raised as to the economy or efficiency with which the school funds have been administered. It is conceded on all sides that the school committee has performed its duties ably and conscientiously. It has accomplished everything possible with the means at its command. These means are found to be inadequate. The committee calls for aid.

Our public schools must be preserved at any cost; they may be helped now at comparatively small cost, and this help should not be either denied or delayed.

ACCORDING to a French playwright, vaseline and henna were the Greek prototypes of modern cold cream and rouge. This upsets our notion about the simple life of the ancients. By and by we will be told that the first game of baseball was played on Olympus, and the airship is only an evolution from Pegasus.

There is food for thought in the recent government report on agricultural imports. Imports of course at once convey the idea that ships have gone down to the sea, battled with the waves, that men have stoked furnaces, and other men have stood the lookout, and long, lonely days have ensued for officers and crews between wharves where stevedores either plodded in sullen doggedness or danced monkey-shines to rhythmic melodies.

All this is implied in imports, and come to affix agricultural to the word any American should sit up and take notice. Why agricultural imports? or, What agricultural imports?

Either is a fair question in a land that stretches over such latitude and longitude. A scrutiny of the details of the report may make speculation take a new turn.

For instance, one often hears there is no money in poultry. Why then should the government report have as an item that eighty thousand dozens of eggs had been brought from China, and that considered a small annual shipment, while the shipments from Canada, Mexico and Japan reach large figures? Eggs from China must mean that American hens are not treated with sufficient consideration by the American farmers. The fresh, new-laid egg for breakfast that costs five cents need no longer astonish the city man born on a farm. If indeed an egg has made a journey half way around the world, it ought to cost more than the orange from Florida or the apple from Colorado.

Common as onions seem to be in the market, the casual marketer would scarcely believe it from a less reliable source than a government report were she told that this pungent, homely, comforting ingredient of salads, soups and stews grew very largely elsewhere than in our own Yankee truck-farms. Yet a large quantity of the onions we use come from Egypt, of all places. They also come from Spain and Italy, Canada and Mexico, and as we very well knew all along from Bermuda and other islands where they grow the Easter lilies; yet strange to say most of our onions come from England and France.

Of course we import pepper by the ton, and olive oil and tea and coffee and sugar and raisins and figs and dates; but when it comes to sending us butter, and cotton from Egypt it rather makes the American exclaim, what can they be about in the South, and in New England? On the western plains, too, they seem below the rest, for we are buying mutton in Australia, New Zealand, the Russian steppes, Peru, Uruguay, and even in Belgium, Germany and France.

The Yankee instinct is strong for trade and our merchants buy in the best markets, but the lesson in this report seems plain that Americans may well look to their thrift if little Belgium can find room to raise flocks to ship to those who live on the broad American acres.

A MAN with a million dollars, looking for relatives he has not seen in fifty years, ought not to have very much trouble in finding what he is looking for.

### Help for the Public Schools

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## BOSTON MERCHANTS' COMMITTEE FAVOR NEW CHARTER BILL

Unpaid Finance Commission and Passage of the Budget Twice by the City Council Advocated.

### REPORT OUT TODAY

Directors of Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association Declare for the Referendum.

#### STATE HOUSE NEWS SUMMARY.

Savings banks ask for taxation of savings deposits in trust companies.

Morrison I. Swift given a hearing on the matter of the unemployed by Governor.

Hoar mayor's bill asking county expense bills.

Information of state charity wards wanted.

The finance commission's city charter draft is indorsed, with two exceptions, in the report of the joint committee on city charter of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Merchants' Association, which was presented at a meeting of the two bodies this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the chamber of commerce. President-elect A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University is chairman of the joint committee.

Both bodies unanimously accepted the report of the joint committee.

The committee says that sections 37 and 40 should be so amended as to provide that the finance commission shall serve without pay, and that it may incur such expenses as it may deem necessary, having in this respect the same powers that the police commissioner now has.

Also that section 10 should be so amended as to provide that no loan bill shall take effect unless passed at two meetings of the city council, held at intervals of not less than a fortnight, and that no amendment increasing the amount or altering the disposition of the loan shall be in order at the second passage.

The committee's report says:

"For many years there has been a widespread belief that there was waste, inefficiency and corruption in the administration of the city's affairs. The finance commission, by 18 months of unremitting labor, has made an exhaustive examination of the subject, and has obtained and published evidence which must convince every fair-minded man that waste, inefficiency and corruption have been rampant for many years. The commission has further demonstrated, by citing specific instances, that the money cost of these irregularities has amounted to more than \$1,000,000 annually.

"If the commission had done no more than to carry conviction to the public mind of the nature and extent of those abuses, it would have rendered a service of enormous value to the community. But it has done more. It has not only demonstrated the existence of these abuses, but it has studied their causes, and has devised certain amendments to the charter of the city which, if adopted, should enable the citizens to secure better government.

"The main changes recommended by the commission are a city council, consisting of single small body elected at large for a term of three years; a permanent finance commission, with powers of investigation only, to be appointed by the Governor and, therefore, wholly independent of the city government; heads of department to be appointed by the mayor without confirmation; the appointments to be valid only if the civil service commission shall, within 30 days, certify that the appointee is a recognized expert—or a person especially fitted by education, training and experience to perform the duties of his office; and the abolition of all party designations upon the ballot.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

## RESUBMIT LAND DEAL TO THE JURY

District-Attorney Hill Acts in Codman Street Case in Which City Is Said to Have Lost Money.

District Attorney Hill today resubmitted to the grand jury at a special session of the Suffolk county court the Codman street land deal case, by which the city is alleged to have lost \$6885.38, and in which a number of prominent politicians figure.

Sometime ago under the administration of former District Attorney Moran indictments were obtained against James H. Doyle, former superintendent of streets, ex-Alderman William Berwin, his brother, Marks Berwin, and Edward E. Kaine. Subsequently pleas in abatement were filed to these indictments, attacking their validity. These pleas were impounded by an order of the court and no hearing was had on them because the testimony of Mr. Moran was necessary and he was away.

The principal witness in the case is David H. Creemond and others, who testified were City Auditor Mitchell, City Conveyancer Owen and Cashier Turner of the city treasurer's office.

## MAYOR-ELECT OF CAMBRIDGE GIVES OUTLINE OF HIS POLICIES

William F. Brooks, Who Defeated Walter C. Wardwell, Promises Clean, Business-like Administration.

### NO LICENSE WINS

Mayor-elect William F. Brooks of Cambridge who defeated Walter C. Wardwell, candidate for reelection, when asked today regarding his policies said:

"There is no one more zealous for the enforcement of the law than I. I always conducted myself when a member of our city government with a determination to see all the laws obeyed. Every act which shall be done in my official capacity will be in accordance with this same determination. I go into office free from all pledges and promises and I shall appoint men only after my judgment and conscience induce me to believe that they possess the requisite qualifications. Speaking for the Democratic party, I assure you it will be our earnest endeavor to give this city a clean, business-like and progressive administration."

William F. Brooks, who is a Democrat, defeated Mayor Wardwell, who sought the office for the third term, in the Cambridge city election Tuesday by a plurality of 436, which is the largest in eight years.

The election generally resulted in a victory for the Democrats, who gained beside the mayor the principal assessors and the majority of the board of aldermen. The common council remains non-partisan.

This year's board of aldermen will contain eight Democrats and three non-partisans, as follows: Allen, D., 5825; Beal, N. P., 5773; Black, D., 5944; Blanchard, N. P., 5807; Brennan, D., 5926; Casey, D., 5829; Clary, N. P., 6073; Corkery, D., 6043; Fallon, D., 5909; James, D., 5876; Quilty, D., 6013.

As has been its custom since 1886 Cambridge landed safe in the no-license column, the plurality being 3439 as against 3493 last election.

By a vote of 10,131 to 869 the citizens went on record as in favor of playgrounds for children.

There was no contest for school committee, J. H. Beale Jr., Jeremiah F. Downey, J. Henry Russell, Frederick A.



WILLIAM F. BROOKS,

McMenimen and Mrs. E. A. Whitman being chosen.

Ellery C. Coolidge, Non-Partisan, was defeated for assessor by Timothy W. Good, Democrat, who had a plurality of 1504.

The Non-Partisans elected 13 members of the common council to nine of the Democrats.

William F. Brooks, the newly elected mayor, was born in Cambridge in 1865, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He was a member of the common council for several years, serving as president in 1899. In 1901 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, and in 1902 was chosen president of that body. He became principal assessor in 1902, in which office he served for three years. Mr. Brooks is a member of the real estate firm of Brooks & Conley.

## SOUTH IS COMPARED WITH NEW ENGLAND AS COTTON CENTER

Opposition to Bill Limiting Hours of Labor for Women at State House Says This District Falls Behind.

### WORKERS IN FAVOR

Delegation Argues That Provision Is Matter of Right, While Mill Capitalist Cites Economic Demands.

Interesting figures respecting the comparative cost of manufacture of cotton goods in New England and the South were presented in arguments before the legislative committee on labor at the State House today. The comparison was made by the opposition to the bill to limit the hours of labor of women and children to 54 hours a week, and in general indicated that New England is not keeping pace with the South in textile development.

A large delegation of labor union officials from New Bedford and Fall River included James Tansey, Albert Taylor, Charles Gilmore and William McHugh of Fall River; Matthew Hart and Edwin Johnson of New Bedford. They favored the bill.

They explained to the committee the efforts that had been made to get this bill enacted before and how they had been unsuccessful. If it was advisable to limit the hours of work of men out doors in the pure air to eight or nine hours a day it certainly was right to limit the hours of women and minors in a cotton mill to 54 per week. The argument of competition they believed did not apply as it would be found that practically the same amount of work would be turned out. The shortening of hours of labor in cotton mills all through the country was growing.

Massachusetts so far has led in this movement and should continue to lead. Textile schools are established to help the young men entering this industry to perfect themselves and it is hardly to be expected that after they have toiled the long hours in the mill they will be willing to study in these schools. If willing, it is hardly to be expected that they would be in condition to benefit from the attempt.

The opposition was voiced by Frederick Flather, treasurer of the Boot mill of Lowell, who said he believed in such legislation when the millennium arrived, not before. It is true that some mills have been successful on certain lines of goods.

The operative, however, should not forget that while Massachusetts is increasing her spindles 4,000,000 the Carolinas increase their 6,000,000. In the dull times of last year New England mills used up less than 2,000,000 bales of cotton, while the South used over 2,000,000.

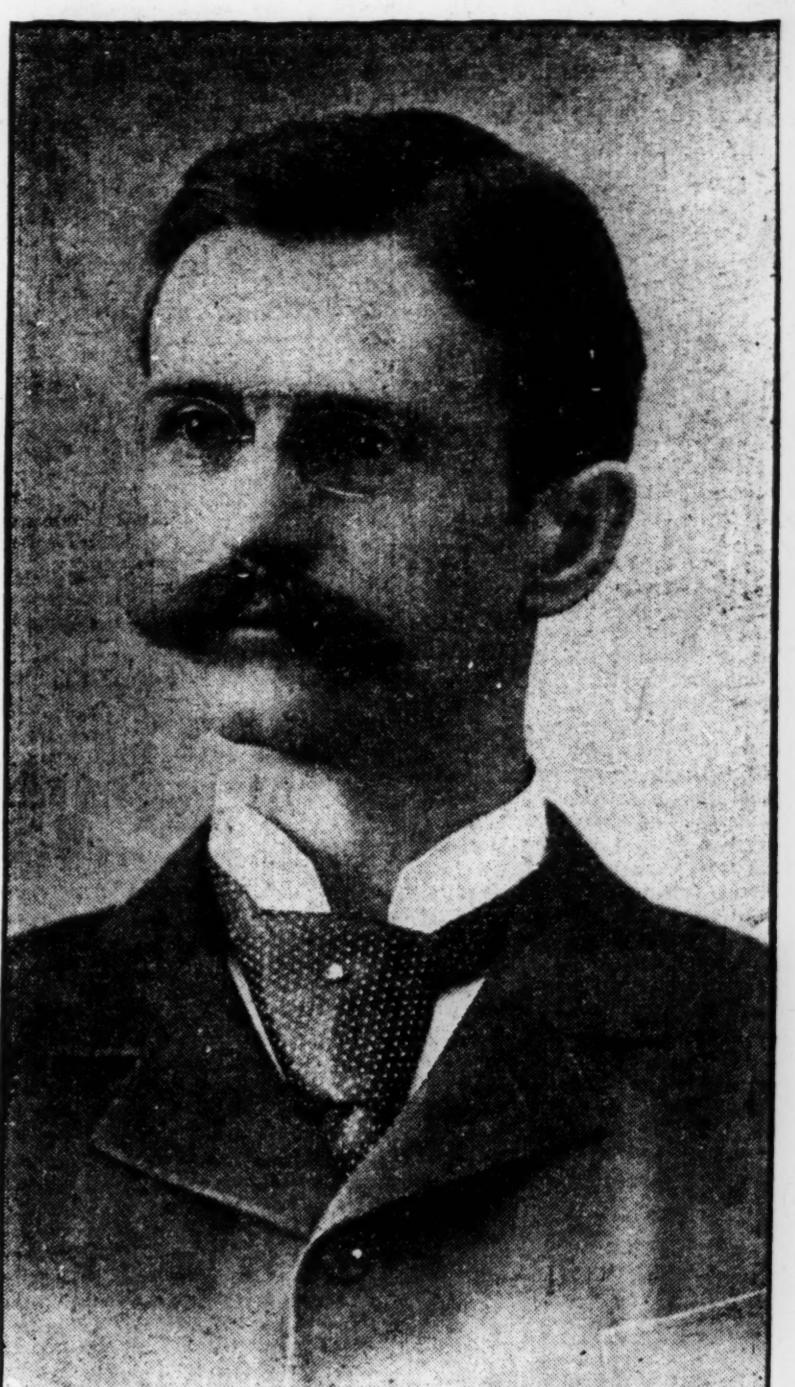
The difference in the business of the two sections represented annually \$100,000,000 in valuation, \$2,400,000 in taxes and \$37,300,000 in wages to operatives. Take it in a mill having a weekly payroll of \$15,000 it meant that \$75,000 annually would have to be paid extra to allow the operative to earn as much as now.

"Then there is no use of going on. The government rests its case here."

Counsel for the defendant moved that a verdict of acquittal be immediately returned, and the court called the jury into the room.

This ends the famous trial, the first development of which was the fining of

## Leader in Boston Charter Contest



GEORGE W. ANDERSON,

Chairman of the committee of one hundred citizens which is working for the new charter measure at the State House.

## GOVERNMENT DROPS ITS CASE AGAINST THE STANDARD OIL

Action of Judge Anderson in Dismissing Certain Counts Leads Federal Counsel to Rest, and the Verdict by the Jury Follows Defendant's Motion for Acquittal.

CHICAGO—The government today abandoned its case against the Standard Oil Company.

After Judge Anderson had dismissed all the counts referring to shipments from Chappelle, Ill., Assistant United States District Attorney James H. Wilkerson asked the court if it was true that out of the evidence thus far presented it was impossible to convict the defendant. The court replied in the affirmative and Wilkerson then said:

"Then there is no use of going on. The government rests its case here."

Counsel for the defendant moved that a verdict of acquittal be immediately returned, and the court called the jury into the room.

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## MASONIC GRAND LODGE IN SESSION

The regular quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons was held this afternoon at Masonic Temple, Tremont and Boylston streets, at 2 o'clock. Grand Master D. J. Flanigan presided.

The plans of the proposed Masonic home were discussed and the report of the progress of the work in connection with raising funds for it was made by the special committee in charge. The report showed that approximately \$50,000 had been raised up to the present time and the average weekly subscription for this purpose amounts to about \$1000.

## SEEKS FACTS OF CHARITY BOARD

Representative J. J. Good of Boston appeared before the committee on public charitable institutions this morning in favor of his own petition for legislation to provide that the minor wards department of the state board of charity shall furnish full information as to the location of such wards upon application by a clergyman or by the representative or senator where such minor ward formerly resided.

Mr. Good agreed with the committee,

however, that he would not wish the bill reported if in the judgment of the committee it seemed that more harm than good would come of the legislation. The hearing was closed.

## BURNETT BILL HEARD TODAY

The legislative committee on agriculture gave a hearing this morning on the bill introduced by Representative Andrew J. Burnett of Melrose for legislation to extend all present laws relative to the brown tail and gypsy moths to the elm leaf beetle.

Charles H. Adams of Melrose appeared in favor of the bill and said that in Melrose, where he lives, the elm beetle has become as great a pest as the moths. Under the laws, however, the men who are at work destroying the moths cannot use their instruments in the suppression of the beetles. He said that people were slow to appreciate the great importance of the handsome elm trees which adorn our public streets.

Dr. Dyke of the Melrose Horticultural Society said that his association had taken official "action" on the matter, and heartily approved the bill. He felt that if the committee thought the bill to be too broad they might limit it to those trees on public streets or which shade public streets. Allen Chamberlain of the Massachusetts forestry association also favored the bill. There was no opposition.

BEQUESTS BY Y. M. C. A. WORKER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—By the will of William Donaldson, a Y. M. C. A. worker, \$10,000 each is given to the local society of the New Jerusalem, the local branch of the Y. M. C. A. and the General Congregation of the New Jerusalem.

HOWARD IS FOUND GUILTY.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—William C. Howard, the coast artilleryman charged with the death of his wife, was found guilty of murder in the second degree at noon today. The jury was out 15 hours.

## BOSTON MEN DENY OPPOSING A TOWER ON CUSTOM HOUSE

Common Belief Is That Report of Protest at Washington Originated With the Real Estate Dealers.

### PLAN FINDS FAVOR

Representative Interests of the City Reiterate Their Indorsement and Scorn Contrary Rumors.

There is not the slightest indication in Boston commercial circles of any sentiment in favor of reopening the question as to a new custom house in the form of a tower addition above the present building at State, Broad and India streets. Despatches from Washington, printed in the morning papers, were calculated to give the impression that a protest was likely, and that the new secretary of the treasury, Franklin H. Newland, would lend a ready ear to any voice from Boston seeking to have the tower project negatived.

But inquiry among the business interests today indicated that whatever letters of protest may have been sent to Washington with a view to influence the new secretary against the custom house scheme approved by his predecessor, have come from writers who represented either real estate men or architects who have had personal reasons for wishing some other site or other plan to be adopted, and not from any faction of that large and representative body of commercial men who united to urge the tower project before the Massachusetts senators and congressmen at Washington took the matter up. The Washington delegation then obtained the votes necessary to pass the \$1,800,000 authorization for the tower, despite the opposition of Chairman Barthold of the congressional committee that passed on the subject.

The committee of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Boston Merchants' Association, delegated to act on the Custom House proposition, has had no intimation that there is any weakening in the business bodies in their

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

## BOATS COLLIDE OFF NEWPORT, R. I.

Steamer Horatio M. Hall Is Beached at Gay Head After Crash With the H. F. Dimock.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Wireless despatches received here today tell of the collision of the steamer Horatio M. Hall of the Portland-New York line with the H. F. Dimock of Boston bound for New York, off Newport, early this morning.

The Hall, which had a few passengers on board, and a very heavy cargo of general freight, was smashed below the water line and her captain, Jewell, at once sent her ahead at full speed, bringing up on the beach at Gay Head, at the entrance to Plymouth sound. He then sent the following appeal picked up by the revenue cutter Gresham, which started for the scene:

"In collision with H. M. Dimock, 7 a. m., ship cut below water line. Now on bottom. Send assistance at once."

Nothing is yet known of the Dimock, but she is believed to be injured only about the bows and to be still afloat.

Wireless despatches from Captain Barrett of the steamer Massachusetts of the Merchants' line, say that vessel went ashore this morning at Tarpaulin cove on Nauset Island on Vineyard sound. The Massachusetts is not badly damaged and the Boston is to take her cargo to New York.

The officials of the Metropolitan line received a despatch by wireless today to the effect that their steamer, the H. F. Dimock, bound from New York, was in collision with the steamer Horatio M. Hall from Portland for New York, this morning. The Dimock carried freight, and was in command of Capt. John A. Thompson of Southport, and carried a crew of 28 men.

The Metropolitan line officials at 2 o'clock this afternoon said that they had not learned the location of the Dimock, but they declared that so far as they knew the vessel was coming all right and making headway.

## BIG BLAZE TODAY IN JAMAICA PLAIN

Stoneleigh, the Jamaica Plain residence of Roland C. Lincoln, located on South street, was damaged by fire early this morning to the extent of \$15,000. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock and apparently had originated in the basement from some unknown cause, and had worked up through the dumb waiter to the roof. The family of Mr. Lincoln, with their five servants, were awakened and made aware of the fire by the barking of the family dog, and all were able to make their escape from the house without difficulty.

# Foreigners in France to Oppose Income Tax Bill in Senate

## FRENCH INCOME TAX TENDS TO DRIVE AMERICANS HOME

Chamber of Deputies Passes Measure to Tax All Foreigners on Total of Seven Times the Amount of Rent They Pay, Which Quadruples the Schedule.

PARIS.—The Chamber of Deputies having passed the income tax bill by 407 votes to 166, the foreign residents against whom it is directed are preparing through their representatives to oppose the measure in the Senate.

The debate has been going on for several months, and the Clemenceau government has on several occasions staked its existence on the passage of the measure.

As finally passed, the bill carries an important amendment postponing its application until a parallel bill, assuring revenue to the various communes and departments, becomes law.

The present measure taxes heavily on foreign residents, whose taxes are practically quadrupled, their incomes being calculated at seven times the amount of the rent they pay.

Day laborers are practically exempted. The tax upon incomes above \$1000 a year is made progressive up to 4 per cent of the total. The bill will constitute a complete readjustment of the fiscal system of France.

In anticipation of the passage of the bill many Americans have recently changed their residence to cheaper quarters, while others have left the city altogether.

Up to this Paris had been the haven for foreigners, especially Americans, of small independent means. Germany already has a similar tax, and the rental tax in London is practically as high as in New York and other large American cities made the French capital a place of residence greatly to be desired.

The income tax bill abolishes many of the vexatious and antiquated taxes in France and substitutes therefor an income tax proportionate to the annual income of the taxpayer. Day laborers are practically exempted. The tax upon in-

comes above \$1000 a year is made progressive up to 4 per cent of the total. The bill will necessitate a complete readjustment of the fiscal system of France.

In its amended form the bill suppresses many taxes, like the window and door tax, which have come down from the days of Napoleon, and imposes a graduated assessment upon incomes.

The government claims that the new measure will more equitably distribute the burdens of taxation, estimating that any artisan who now pays a rent tax amounting to 10 per cent of the cost of his lodging would, under the new law, find his tax reduced to less than \$4 if his income were, for instance, \$655. On the other hand, estates of \$400,000, which formerly paid only \$4000, would pay \$12,000.

The reduction upon lands unimproved by buildings, which includes farms, amounts to 60 per cent. The taxes suppressed, or revised, include real estate (built) \$1,000,000, (unbuilt) \$1,05,000, personal property \$1,101,000,000, window and door taxes \$6,000,000, commercial licenses of all kinds \$138,000,000, the 4 per cent tax on the revenue from French stocks and bonds \$71,000,000, the same from foreign stocks and bonds \$1,000,000, stamp taxes on transfers \$1,000,000; total \$900,000.

The new measure divides the taxes into seven categories, of which the first three pay 4 per cent and include real property and the income from capital stocks, bonds, etc., except savings deposits; the next two categories pay 3 1/2 per cent and cover the income from the profits from commercial and industrial undertakings and farm production; the sixth and seventh categories pay 3 per cent and include salaries, pensions and life annuities above \$1,250.

In addition there is a tax imposed upon all persons with an income above 5000 (\$1000). This is progressive, ranging from 10% for 5000 up to 35% for 100,000, and 4 per cent upon incomes above 100,000.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao.—The Italian cruiser Etruria, which arrived here last week, is to leave shortly for Trindad via Martinique.

KING ALFONSO BACK IN SPAIN

PARIS.—Information has reached the state department that Russia has closed the port of Vladivostok to all free foreign trade and that henceforth goods shipped to that port will have to pay the prescribed Russian import taxes before they are admitted. Coming without warning the action of the Russian government is looked upon as extremely important to the commercial interests of the United States as well as to European nations and Japan. The flow of lumber, flour, canned goods and other materials which have been shipped each year to this port can now only continue by payment of the tax, which will mean the payment of large sums to Russia for the continuance of the trade. The reason given for the action of Russia is that she can now supply her needs without offering especial inducements to foreign trade.

It is explained that timber lands in the vicinity are to be developed and that the Trans-Siberian Railroad will make the shipment of lumber to these parts easy. The supply of flour can also be procured from Russia, it is said, owing to the development of wheat fields, so that the American product will cease to be a necessity. It is expected that American canned goods will suffer less than other American products by the closing of the port to free trade.

PARIS.—King Alfonso has arrived at Seville and will remain there till he comes to Madrid to preside over the Council of Ministers on Thursday. Friday will see him back again at Seville for Moratella polo week.

His only plans now are that he may visit Valencia shortly. There is little likelihood of his meeting King Edward at Gibraltar or Biarritz, as has been asserted by various newspapers.

YEAR'S COFFEE CROP.

RIO JANEIRO.—It is believed the coffee crop in São Paulo for the current year exceeds 12,000,000 bags.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"Way Down East." CASTLE SQUARE.—"The Lightning Conductor." COLONIAL.—"The Prima Donna." GLOBE.—"Wine, Woman and Song." HOLLIS STREET.—"Lady Frederica." MAJESTIC.—"The Witching Hour." ORPHEUM—Vaudville. PARK—"Pluffy Ruffles." TREMONT—"Kitty Grey."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Brewster's Millions." ALHAMBRA—Vaudville. ASTOR—"The Man from Home." BLOIS—"The Fighting Hope." BLOIS—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." BLANEY'S—Vaudville.

CAESAR—"Havana."

CRITERION—"The Richest Girl."

MONDAY, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday matinees. Mme. Elmira Aguirre in "Zaza."

DAI LY.—"The Queen of the Empire."

EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows."

GAIETY—"The Traveling Salesman."

GARDEN—"Moyer & Son."

GERMAN ("Irving place")—"The Open Door."

GERMAN (Madison ave. and 59th)—"The Second Bachelor in repertoire."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Man of the Hour."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudville.

HERALD SQUARE—"A Woman of Imprudence."

HIPPODROME—Spectacles.

HUDSON—"The Third Degree."

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Fair Co-Ed."

LIBERTY—"Kings."

LYCEUM—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."

LYRIC—"The Blue Mouse."

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—

Wednesday evening. "Princesses d'Autun."

MONDAY evening. "Thus."

Saturday afternoon. "Princesses d'Autun."

Saturday evening. "Selene."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—

Wednesday evening. "The Bartered Bride."

Thursday evening. "La Traviata."

Friday evening. "Tristan and Isolde."

Saturday afternoon. "La Bohème."

SUNDAY evening. "Paistaff."

METROPOLIS—"Honest Al."

MAJESTIC—"The Three Twins."

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—"This Woman and the Man."

NEW AMSTERDAM—Robert Mantell in

repertoire; Monday, "King John."

NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence."

STORY BALLET—Vaudville.

STUYVESANT—"The Easiest Way."

WALLACK'S—"The New Lady Banstock."

WEST END—"The World and His Wife."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudville.

AUDITORY—"Follies of 1908."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Via Wireless."

COLONIAL—"Little Anna."

GARRICK—James Hackett in repertoire.

GREAT NORTHERN—"School Days."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Mikado."

ILLINOIS—"Polka of the Circus."

LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl."

MC VICKER'S—"The Squawman."

MONTE CARLO—Vaudville.

OLYMPIA—Vaudville.

POWER'S—"The Thief."

PRINCESS—"The Price of Tonight."

REED BAKER'S—"White Sister."

WHITNEY—"A Broken Idol."

## Boston Concerts

### CONCERTS THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.

STEINERT HALL, 5 p. m.—Song recital, Edith Alda Bullard, assisted by Earl Cartwright and Miss Jessie Davis.

STEINERT HALL, 8:15 p. m.—Third violin, Richard Czernowky, assisted by Carl Seel.

CHICKERING HALL—Last Dolmetsch concert, George Proctor, pianist, assisting.

THURSDAY.

FRIDAY.

SATURDAY.

SUNDAY.

# Leading Events in Athletic World—Company D Wins Meet

## COLLEGE SEASON AT BASKETBALL NOT VERY SUCCESSFUL

Eastern Title Unsettled with Little Chance of Determining the National Championship Except by Comparison.

## LEAGUE IS NEEDED

Never in the history of intercollegiate basketball has a season ended as unsatisfactorily to the followers of this popular winter sport as has been the case this year. There being no eastern intercollegiate association the question as to which college team is entitled to the championship will never be settled. Last year the University of Pennsylvania five won the eastern championship, there being no question as regards superiority over the other eastern college teams, but conditions are entirely different this year.

There are four college teams which must be considered as in line for the championship of this section. University of Rochester and New York University have made the best showing as regards victories and defeats, and although they have not met all of the strongest eastern colleges, there is no question but that they are worthy of being considered for the title. University of Pennsylvania lost six games and these at a time when things did not seem to be breaking right with the team. One game was lost to Yale and one to Columbia, but these defeats were more than evened up in the second contests with those colleges, Pennsylvania winning both by big scores. It is true that Pennsylvania had more defeats on its schedule, but she played more teams.

Much dissatisfaction is found over Columbia disbanding so soon and not arranging to meet Pennsylvania in a third game, and, if she won, Chicago for the national championship. Columbia also failed to come to terms for a game with New York University. On these accounts it would seem as if Columbia could hardly be given full credit for the championship.

Yale had a fairly good team, one that played a very strong game sometimes and a poor one at others. Had the team played every game as it did in the first Pennsylvania match and the Columbia game, it would have made a very strong showing. Harvard was a great disappointment this year. But one victory was secured and she is certainly more entitled to last place than any other college to first.

While there now seems practically no chance of a game between the Chicago University five, the undisputed champions of the West, and any of the leading eastern colleges, there is no question but what the former is entitled to the national title for 1909. That team won it in 1908, and the 1909 five has shown itself to be fully as good as its predecessor. No defeats is a strong showing, especially when the quality of the teams faced is taken into consideration.

If basketball is to become as popular in college athletics as the game deserves, it will be necessary to have an eastern league. Little interest is taken in those sports that do not decide a championship and it is practically impossible to do this in basketball without a league comprising the bigger fives. Much interest is taken in the West, which is accounted for by the fact that a strong association is maintained there, and the interest in the East has not been as strong this year without a league as was the case in 1908 when a championship was played for.

## ROOSEVELT OPENS DESK AS EDITOR

NEW YORK—Editor Theodore Roosevelt came into town today, hustled to his office in the Outlook Building, threw open his desk and even though no ubiquitous office boy guarded the sanctum, the former President kept himself immune from all interviewers.

Mr. Roosevelt is evidently determined to stand by his declaration made the day after his retirement from the White House that he is done with newspaper interviews.

The ex-President was accompanied by his son Kermit and while here they will be the guests of Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt's sister.

## ENGINEERS FROM HARVARD TO DINE

The Harvard Engineering Society will hold its eleventh annual dinner in conjunction with the Association of Harvard Engineers which was founded last year by Harvard graduates in the profession of engineering at the Harvard Union, March 20, at 7 o'clock p. m.

The toastmaster will be J. R. Worcester '82. The speakers will be Dean W. C. Sabine '88, J. J. Myers '99, Professors G. F. Swain and H. E. Clifford of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, M. T. Rogers I.G.S., and E. L. Lincoln '48.

UNION SERVICES AT STOUGHTON. STOUGHTON, Mass.—The Congregational and Methodist churches have united for a series of special services at the Methodist Church, Rev. T. B. Windrow of the Evangelistic Association of New England is to have charge.

## CADETS HOLD THEIR GYMKANA

Company D Captures Championship Trophy in Close Finish, With Company A in Second Place.

The 1st corps Cadets, M. V. M., held its annual gymkana Tuesday night. A brilliant gathering of fully 2000 persons encircled the hall and the enthusiasm reached the climax on the final event of the program, which decided the championship in favor of company D, which led company A by the narrow margin of two points.

Great rivalry existed among the four companies of the corps, especially between A and D, which had it out to a finish, the relay race, the final event of the sports, being won by C. M. Roth of company A, who ran a close race with Emerson of company D in the final heat.

The individual honors were divided about evenly between C. M. Roth of company A and C. C. Pope of company D.

Forty-yard dash—Won by C. C. Pope, Co. D; C. M. Roth, Co. A, second; N. W. Emerson, Co. D, third. Time, 10 sec.

Sack race—Won by G. Clark, Co. D; R. H. Hallett, Co. D, second; E. P. Nichols, Co. C, third. Time, 10 sec.

Obstacle race—Won by F. M. Gunby, Co. A; P. Nichols, Co. C, second; C. C. Pope, Co. B, third. Time, 32 sec.

Three-legged relay race—Won by C. O. A; Co. D, second; Co. B, third. Time, 20.4 sec.

Rescue and carrying race—Won by Co. A (Ware, Cutting, Beale); Co. D (Nelson, Hansom, Norcross, Conant); Co. C (Campbell, Berry, Gunby); Co. B (Bent, Cardell, MacFarland, Cutler), third. Time, 25 sec.

Potato race—Won by C. M. Roth, Co. A; E. C. Ware, Co. A, second; C. C. Pope, Co. D, third. Time, 3.5 sec.

Wall seining—Won by Co. D, 1st corps.

Company relay race—Won by Co. A (Bramhall, Ware, Allen Roth); Co. D (Norcross, Conant, Hallett, Emerson), second; Co. B (Bent, Cardell, MacFarland, Cutler), third. Time, 40 sec.

## GOLF PRIZE FOR EXMOOR PLAYER

PALM BEACH, Fla.—The prize for low score in the 36-hole qualification round for the Florida amateur golf championship was won Tuesday by W. H. Yule of Exmoor, with a total of 153. H. P. Farrington was next with 155, having the low score of the second day with a card of 76. Scores of 170 and better will play in the first division, and 197 was the highest score to get into the third 16. The drawings for the match play in the first 16 and the scores of the players follow:

W. H. Yule, Exmoor, 153, v. G. S. Cowan, Garden City, 170.

John Palmer, Park, 169, v. Walter Fairbank, Denver, 162.

H. B. Rust, Wannamalott, 161, v. Archie McClure, Albany, 160.

Clayton Dixon, Spring Haven, 166, v. H. M. Forrest, Lakewood, 157.

L. A. Hamilton, Wykagyl, 161, v. W. S. Hardin, Columbia, 167.

John Rungmuth, Phila, 170, v. V. E. C. Longley, Wannamalott, 167, v. A. M. Reed, Albany, 169.

W. B. Averell, Garden City, 169, v. H. P. Farrington, Commonwealth, 155.

## TUFTS WILL HOLD MEET WITH U. OF M.

MEDFORD—Announcement has been made by Manager C. A. Robinson of the Tufts track team that the spring track work will begin April 22, immediately following the spring recess. As usual, Tufts will be represented in the N. E. L. A. A. meet in May, while a dual meet with the University of Maine has been arranged and will be held on Tufts athletic field.

Arrangements are also being made for a possible triangular meet at Worcester between Tufts, Holy Cross and Trinity. The freshman-sophomore interclass gymnasium contest will be held Thursday evening, March 18, in the Goddard gymnasium. At the same meeting N. O. Rockwood, 1910, was elected manager for next year.

## AUTO TRUCKS FORM INTERESTING PART OF MOTOR EXHIBIT

Cars for Every Commercial Purpose May Now Be Seen in Basement of Mechanics Building.

## CLUB GIVES DANCE

There continues to be a large attendance at the automobile show, Tuesday night noting a very good attendance. While there were not as many there as Monday, the crowd was made up almost entirely of persons who were deeply interested in motor cars and they had an excellent opportunity to examine the 80 odd makes of automobiles exhibited there, to say nothing of the many accessories.

One of the pleasantest features of the show to date was the automobile hall given by the Bay State Automobile Association. The grand march was led by Manager Chester I. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell. The dancing began shortly after 11 o'clock. The visiting agents were the guests of the club, and it proved an agreeable opportunity to improve socially these acquaintances.

One of the interesting features of the automobile show is the outdoor exhibit on Huntington avenue. There can be seen about every car that is on exhibition in the hall, and it is there that the actual working abilities of the cars are shown. This display on what is known as demonstrator's row is a feature connected with each automobile show that is of greater interest to some people than even the exhibit in the building. It is a most interesting place to even the man who is casually interested in the motor car and from the time of the opening of the show until closing time there is a busy scene here.

After seeing the cars in the hall, the prospective customers are rushed to demonstrator's row and driven away over the roads for a 20 or 30-mile ride in order to learn how easy the car runs. Each year this is a feature of the show, but never so much so as it is this year for the simple reason that there are more cars shown in Mechanics Building this week than ever before.

Probably never before in this country has there been a more complete exhibit of trucks of all kinds than there is at the automobile show in Mechanics building this week. It is a well known fact that the demand for trucks is increasing daily, and it is an equally well known fact that manufacturers of trucks are rapidly developing their product, which is demonstrated by a visit to the show. In the basement of the building there are exactly 50 different makes of trucks, 10 of them electrics and 40 gasoline. The exhibit in itself is well worth going many miles to see, for in it are trucks and wagons of every description, capable of carrying loads of from a few hundred pounds up to several tons. Chester I. Campbell, manager of the show, worked this year to make this part of the show a feature of it, and he has succeeded in doing this is a fact proved by a visit to this department.

KIENDL TO LEAD COLUMBIA.

NEW YORK—T. Kiendl, 1910, has been elected to succeed J. J. Ryan as captain of the Columbia basketball team for 1910. Ryan has captained the team for two years. Kiendl has been one of the forwards for the past two years and led the team in scoring this season. At the same meeting N. O. Rockwood, 1910, was elected manager for next year.

## STANDING OF LEADING TEN.

Players Won Lost  
Thomas, ss..... 13 1/2 3 1/2  
Rubinstein, 12 1/2 3 1/2  
Spielmann, 10 1/2 4 1/2  
Drechsler, 9 1/2 3 1/2  
Drechsler, 9 1/2 3 1/2  
Drechsler, 9 1/2 3 1/2  
Mieses, 8 1/2 3 1/2  
Cohn, 8 1/2 3 1/2  
Tartakower, 8 1/2 3 1/2  
Berlin, 7 1/2 3 1/2  
Bernstein, 7 1/2 3 1/2

Totals..... 10 2 7 10 18 9 3

## SUBSTITUTES.

AB R IB TB PO A E  
Starr, 2b..... 0 0 0 0 3 2 1  
Dahlen, 3b..... 0 1 1 0 6 1 0  
Smith, c..... 0 0 2 2 6 1 0  
McCarthy, cf..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0  
White, rf, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Ball, 1b..... 0 1 0 0 6 4 0  
Boulets, ss..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0

Totals..... 23 1 6 7 15 8 0

## SUBSTITUTES.

AB R IB TB PO A E  
Starr, 2b..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Dahlen, 3b..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1  
Smith, c..... 0 0 2 2 6 1 0  
McCarthy, cf..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0  
White, rf, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Ball, 1b..... 0 1 0 0 6 4 0  
Boulets, ss..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0

Totals..... 23 1 6 7 15 8 0

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Dahlen, 3b..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1  
Smith, c..... 0 0 2 2 6 1 0  
McCarthy, cf..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0  
White, rf, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
Ball, 1b..... 0 1 0 0 6 4 0  
Boulets, ss..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0

Totals..... 23 1 6 7 15 8 0

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Dahlen, 3b..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1  
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Totals..... 23 1 6 7 15 8 0

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Totals..... 23 1 6 7 15 8 0

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McCarthy, cf..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0  
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Dahlen, 3b..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1  
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McCarthy, cf..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0  
White, rf, p..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  
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Boulets, ss..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0

Totals..... 23 1 6 7 15 8 0

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Dahlen, 3b..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1  
Smith, c..... 0 0 2 2 6 1 0  
McCarthy, cf..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0  
White, rf, p.....

## PALMER EXPLAINS VARIOUS THEORIES OF HUMAN LIBERTY

"Would we say that the world of spirit is a world of caprice? Is it not rather a world of reason, all bound together by an ante-sequential tie?" asked Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard University in his seventh lecture before the Lowell Institute on "The Ethical Problems of Freedom and Determinism." The subdivision of the general subject on which he spoke was "Divergent Doctrines of Freedom," and the discourse was largely argumentative of the theories of the determinists and the libertarians.

Professor Palmer said, in part: "Freedom must always have an ambiguous future. The terms luck and chance are but expressions of our ignorance, in their generally accepted meaning they are a vacuity; there is in reality, however, a positive meaning to these terms, an absence of concurrence, and they are terms of grave consequence."

"Is it quite true that this world is a world of law, is it not a world of laws, a great sequence of coordination?"

The speaker dwelt at length upon the distinguishing features of sequential causation and ante-sequential causation, showing that to personality alone the term ante-sequential could be applied. He divided the kinds of limitation to which freedom must submit into four classes—physical, natural, voluntary and rational—and said:

"Physical conditions limit the scope of our actions in the line of sequence; our purposes, must fit the laws of nature. Every free person, if he would make himself a power, must study well the laws of nature."

He defined the natural limitations as "the laws within me"; habits, aptitudes and pre-inclinations of feeling, clasped under this head, and added "Can we change past habits? It depends largely upon the stoutness of our endeavors. These habits are much like the sequences of causation in the world physical."

"Voluntary limitations of freedom are of great importance. Often they consist of an established habit given over to sequential causation to keep, as it were."

The lecturer spoke of rational limitations—or reason—as the most complex form of freedom's limitations, and said:

"A rational action is an action for good and the ground of all good is found in the personal life; in each of our lives there must be a great good and all smaller ones are related to this great and highest good."

"In recognizing the possibilities of freedom I want as little of it as possible; what I want is to be the servant of righteousness, not to fall back to a thing of nature, but to rise. The important question in conclusion is, 'Will you be a person, will you lead the rational life and guide yourself by ideals, or will you be a creature of affairs?'

The speaker defined the ideal as the perfection of the real.

### State House Briefs

Representative Malley of ward 20 failed by a vote of 102 to 51 Tuesday to secure a reconsideration of the bill prohibiting gas companies from making a charge for the use of meters.

The order requesting an opinion from the supreme court on the constitutionality of the bill to redivide Boston into wards was laid over in the House until Thursday.

The committee on insurance reported reference to the next Legislature on the bill prohibiting insurance companies to invest in mortgage bonds.

A bill was reported in the Senate by the committee on cities authorizing Boston to abolish two proposed streets connecting Lansdowne street with an unnamed thoroughfare next north of Boylston street.

The bill authorizing the police commissioner of this city to revoke or suspend any license issued by him was reported favorably by the committee on legal affairs.

The committee on street railways, with three dissenters, has reported leave to withdraw on the bill making the legal day for men employed on street cars nine hours in 11. The dissenters are Representatives Robinson of Chelsea, Hewitt of Boston and Parks of Fall River.

### Board Asks That Farmers May Kill Deer on Premises

The committee on fisheries and game gave a hearing on the petition of Secretary Ellsworth of the state board of agriculture relative to permitting farmers to kill deer on their property. Mr. Ellsworth explained that the state board had unanimously voted in favor of the petition. The deer have become not only a nuisance, but a great detriment to the farmers. Crops have been destroyed and in some sections of the state whole orchards have been made worthless. The committee on ways and means spoke in a body in favor of the bill.

A. F. Kenney of Worcester and others opposed the bill on general principles that deer must be protected to avoid their extermination in this part of the state.

The committee heard the petition of Arthur L. Smith of Greenfield to provide for the payment of appraisers in cases of damages caused by deer. No opposition appeared to this bill.

The petition of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association to restrict the killing of rabbits except during October and the first two weeks of November was opposed by Robert G. Dodge of Worcester, who contended that this was unnecessary legislation.

## RIGHT TO EMPLOY CHILDREN IN PLAYS ASKED IN PETITION

Permission to employ children under 14 years of age in theatrical and public amusements is asked in the petition of the Association of Theatrical Managers of Boston, heard by the judiciary committee in the State House today.

It developed as soon as the hearing had commenced that an attempt had been made to bring about a solution of the problem as it was explained by representatives of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children and the theatrical managers that a compromise bill would be presented in the course of the hearing. This would strive to allow such employment under the supervision of some state authority.

Representative Grafton D. Cushing of Boston, president of the children society told the committee that it was practically impossible to properly enforce the present law and that some change should be made. He had conferred with the attorney for the managers and believed that it was possible to draw a bill that would allow this kind of employment in proper plays under conditions that would not be harmful.

J. Albert Brackett, counsel for the managers, said the present law was easily avoided. The managers, however, would like to deal fairly in the matter and hoped to be allowed to do so. The bill which would be submitted he believed would allow this under proper restrictions.

Representative Parks of Fall River told the committee he believed the remonstrants could do more good by appearing before the labor committee, where the bill to limit the hours of employment of women and minors to 54 per week was under consideration. The factory child needed legislation much more than those on the stage.

## DIRECT NOMINATION BILL IS EXPLAINED BY ROBERT LUCE

Robert Luce, before the committee on election laws at the State House today, appeared in support of his bill for direct nominations of candidates for public office for any elective office in the state upon petition of qualified voters of a political party signed in the aggregate by four voters in every 100 votes cast by such political party for its candidate for Governor at the preceding annual state election in the electoral district in question.

"Mr. Luce said: "Lest it be thought that my petition for this bill was in any way the result of the recent state campaign, or that personal considerations enter into it, I may be pardoned for recalling that the bill is identical with one presented a year ago, and but continues an interest in the subject now of eight years standing. Do not, however, suppose I would intimate that with direct nomination the result of the recent contest for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor would have been different. Very likely it would have been the same. Yet the episodes of that campaign confirm my belief that in the long run the will of the majority of the members of a party in regard to candidates is more likely to prevail under direct nomination than under the convention system."

"Your committee calls attention to a

number of verbal and other minor

amendments to the bill as drafted,

which more clearly express, but do not alter, its general intent. The committee makes no recommendation in relation to the referendum.

"In conclusion, your committee finds itself unanimously in accord with the finance commission in that it is under no illusion that the changes recommended in the city charter will be adopted by themselves secure good government."

That can come only if those who are

fitted by character and experience to

lead in civic and political affairs are

willing to assume the burdens of lead-

ership and can so lead as to insure the

confidence and support of the masses

of the people."

The report is signed by A. Lawrence Lowell, chairman, and Francis P. Bangs, Meyer Bloomfield, Samuel B. Capen, Henry V. Cunningham and Laurence Minot, representing the Boston Merchants' Association; and Henry J. Bowen, Edris Eldridge, Alpheus H. Hardy, John J. Kennedy and Geoffrey B. Leahy, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Never Bloomfield disagreed with the decision of the committee to take no action in reference to the referendum.

President B. J. Rothwell of the Chamber of Commerce and President James J. Storrow of the Merchants' Association, sign a statement addressed to the two organizations in which they say:

"The well-being of every merchant, manufacturer and workman in Boston is so vitally affected by an honest and efficient conduct of our city government that your joint committee and boards of directors have given the charter amendments proposed by the finance commission their most careful study."

"The joint committee of the two bodies was selected so as to secure a many-sided view of the problem. That committee arrived at a unanimous endorsement of the amendments substantially as proposed. One significant difference was that the permanent finance commission should be an unpaid rather than a salaried board, it being confidently believed that public spirited citizens, thoroughly competent to perform the duties, will be ready to undertake them without pay. The report was unanimously adopted at a joint meeting of the two boards of directors."

"Your two boards of directors believe that the organizations should go a step farther than the joint committee, and we recommend that the new charter amendments be submitted to the voters. Your directors unanimously believe that the improved charter is fundamentally a people's measure, designed solely to aid in securing an administration of our city government, and will benefit every one in the community, save and except those who seek dishonest advantage over their fellow citizens."

"The principal objections to permitting the citizens to vote upon these

## NEWS FROM THE STATE HOUSE



(Copyright by Elmer Chickering.)  
EX-MAYOR EDWIN U. CURTIS.

Mr. Curtis opposes the finance commission's charter draft.

(Continued from Page One.)

amendments which have been advanced are:

"First, that the question is too complicated to be understood by the average voter, who has neither time nor inclination to give it necessary study."

"Second, that the several thousand city employees, with various contractors and politicians who wish to continue to dishonestly profit at the public expense, will combine at the polls to defeat the amendments."

"Your directors unanimously believe both objections to be untenable. The interest of all our citizens in the administration of city affairs is keener than ever before, and we believe them to be ready and anxious to give time and attention to learning what these amendments really mean."

"While the legal phraseology of the amendments may be complicated, the principles involved, the ends to be accomplished are clear cut, simple and readily understood by the average voter, and he desires, and should be afforded, an opportunity to express himself upon them."

"That those contractors and professional politicians who have profited unduly at the expense of the city treasury will fight hard and long against any change that will make their enterprise more difficult is a foregone conclusion, but to say that they will be aided and abetted by a majority of those now upon the pay rolls of the city would be to reflect upon the character of the city employees in general."

"The voters who will pass upon the charter are the same who will elect the officials to carry out its provisions, and we are confident they will, by a large majority, adopt the proposed amendments."

### Changes Are Too Radical, Say Opponents at Hearing

The opponents of the proposed Boston city charter changes continued to hold the floor at the hearing of the committee on metropolitan affairs on the bill at the State House this morning, and a number of citizens pointed out the defects, as they saw them, in the measure.

Martin H. Ryan of Charlestown was

first heard and he declared his positive knowledge that there had been cases of graft in Boston during the past year.

The ferry department, he said, purchases about 8000 tons of coal a year, yet it has

paid for handling 14,800 tons. The city

pays exorbitant prices for stevedoring,

he said, because one man has a monopoly

of the work, and is permitted to charge

what he wishes. This man gets 25 cents

per ton for handling coal at the ferry,

when the price at the outside should not

be over 20 cents, as the government

pays only 18 cents. In the weighing of

its coal the city also loses, as it pays

one man \$24 a day, while for the same

work he gets only \$2.50 a day from the

government, said the witness.

He advocated the advertising of all

contracts in a paper published by the

city. He favored the referendum and

an alderman from each ward.

Gamaliel Bradford was given a second

opportunity to speak. He opposed the

abolition of party designations, as he

believed it would result in a lack of cohe-

sion of the voters, but he favored the single

chamber feature, although he de-

sired that there be in it a representa-

tive of each ward. The civil service com-

mission, he said, should have nothing to

do with the mayor's appointments, as the

chief executive should be left untram-

meled in his selections.

He thought publicity would be a good

thing, but feared that the permanent

finance commission would give the same

publicity that the late body did, only

what it desired to make public. In con-

clusion, Mr. Bradford asked the commit-

tee not to consider any amendments, as

the time is too short for them to be

properly considered; he urged that the

whole thing would be laid over until

next year, in order that citizens may

have the fullest opportunity to discuss

the amendments.

"The bill is too radical," said Mr. Brad-

ford, "to be passed at this time."

John R. Murphy of Charlestown said

his only criticism of the finance com-

mission is that it did not go far enough

in its researches; petty grafting is only

one of the troubles in Boston, and he be-

lieved the commission devoted too lit-

tle to other matters, such for instance

as the matter of taxation, which the

commission was specifically directed to

consider, yet omitted to mention in its

report. During the past 10 or 20 years,

Mr. Murphy said, large amounts of tax-

able property have been taken out of the

valuation lists of the city by business

firms changing from partnerships into

corporate forms, with the result that

their taxes go to the community where

the stockholders reside.

"We hear lots of talk about running

Boston as a great business corporation

but I recall no business corporation

## INSURGENT PLEDGE OF NO FILIBUSTER UPON TARIFF BILL

WASHINGTON—President Taft, although refusing to openly take sides with either the "insurgents" or the "regulars" of the House in their contest for a revision of the rules and the control of that body, exacted a promise from the leaders of the former faction who called on him Thursday night that they would not interfere with tariff legislation at the special session of Congress.

Another promise made by the insurgents' delegation was that they would not filibuster against any other legislation if they made their fight and lost. They say it could be settled in a single day, and that they would win by a combination with the Democrats.

Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the committee on ways and means, sought the support of Mr. Taft for the existing order of things, and the insurgents' cause was advocated by Representatives Gardner of Massachusetts, Madison of Kansas and Nelson of Wisconsin.

The visit of the insurgent delegation to the executive offices consumed most of the afternoon. The three insurgents heard it said that Mr. Taft intended to join hands with the House organization in the interest of getting the tariff bill through as soon as possible. They hurried to the White House to see Mr. Taft about it. When they came out of the executive offices Mr. Gardner declared with an exhibition of confidence that the insurgents were no longer in a commanding mood.

The Cannon men claim that the President is on their side. There is nevertheless some uncertainty on their part about the outcome. It is due principally to fears of Republican absences at next Monday's opening session of the House, when the question on the adoption of the rules comes up.

## NEW MEXICO GIVES PALACE AS MUSEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Much interest is felt in this city in the news that the old palace of the Viceroy and Governors located in the city of Santa Fe in New Mexico has been donated by New Mexico as a home for the new school of archaeology and as a museum for the territory of New Mexico. Acting Governor Jaffa has signed a bill providing for the transfer and which appropriates the sum of \$12,500 for the museum. The American Institute of Archaeology and affiliated organizations have an endowment fund well started for the restoration of the building and for conducting the school.

## CONNECTICUT OPPOSITION TO FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAX

HARTFORD, Conn.—Opposition to President Taft's recommendation of a federal inheritance tax as a means of raising revenue has appeared in the Connecticut General Assembly. Senator Sears, the Republican leader, has introduced a resolution on the matter, which went to the judiciary committee.

It declares that the federal government can readily raise additional revenue when required from other sources, and that the taxation of inheritances should be reserved to the several states as a source of revenue for their exclusive use and benefit.

## ROOSEVELT MEDALS NOT WANTED.

WASHINGTON—The medals embellished with the profile of Theodore Roosevelt, struck for the sailors who served on the world cruise of the fleet are not wanted. About half the sailors applied for them, but when they were ready for delivery it was found that a charge of \$1 for each medal would be exacted, and half the applicants have gone medalless.

**TAFT TO DO HIS OWN TALKING.**—WASHINGTON—President Taft has decided not to permit the members of his cabinet to discuss the prospective business. Secretary Knox announced Mr. Taft's ruling, saying: "The President has decided to pursue the policy of his predecessors and do his own talking."

## MAYOR HEARS COMPLAINTS.

Mayor George A. Hibbard today gave a hearing to about a dozen residents of Dorchester who are trying to facilitate repairs on Geneva avenue. Mayor Hibbard said he would turn the matter over to the street commissioners for further investigation.

## Washington Briefs

The President has promised to appoint C. W. Miller as the successor of U. S. Attorney J. W. Keeling of Indianapolis.

The President has tendered to John W. Harrington, a member of the Cincinnati bar, the judgeship of the sixth judicial circuit.

By an order of the interior department about 3,000,000 acres of land in the counties along the eastern border of Wyoming are to be thrown open at once to homesteaders.

## BOSTON MEN DENY OPPOSING A TOWER ON CUSTOM HOUSE

(Continued from Page One.)

support of the tower. Jerome Jones, chairman of that committee, when his attention was called to today's Washington reports, said:

"The committee has not heard a single voice raised against the tower project so far as the business men themselves are concerned. There has been no change in sentiment, so far as we can judge, from the time when the very representative meeting of 1500 commercial men, including all the importers, declared practically as a unit in favor of the tower plan."

"The committee has reason to believe that the opposition now making itself felt in Washington is from real estate men or architects, who oppose the tower from other than the commercial interests of the port of Boston, and who have personal reasons for not wishing the agreed-upon plan to prevail. But now that the business men whose opinion was sought from Washington are in accord on the project, and the collector of the port says that the tower is workable so far as the federal officials are concerned, and the Massachusetts delegation in Congress has got the bill through to carry out a plan that has been agreed to only after six months of study and deliberation, it hardly seems reasonable to suppose the incoming secretary of the treasury will feel it necessary to reopen the case after he once gets time to make a detailed review of the manner in which the tower decision was reached."

Collector George H. Lyman of the port of Boston was seen this forenoon by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and asked regarding the report that letters had been received at Washington protesting against the plan for enlarging the present custom house by adding a tower. He said:

"The first act of the amalgamated chamber of commerce was unanimously to approve the proposed plan of remodeling the present custom house. As this body is representative of almost the entire Boston commercial world, it is very doubtful if many permanent business men of this city are writing letters of protest to Washington opposing the proposed tower plan."

Asked if he considered the plan to remodel the present structure to be better than the erection of a new building, Mr. Lyman said that there was no choice. The appropriation was made on a bill calling for the remodeling of the present building. "If a new custom house were built it would have to be erected upon the site of the present one."

He had not received any letters from Boston people protesting against the proposed tower plan. "However," he said, "I am aware that there is a sentimentalism in the minds of some people that the erection of the proposed tower will rather disfigure the present building. Officially, I have received no word from Washington as to the next step in the charge of being a despot."

In speaking of the great burden which the people of the country will be obliged to bear in the form of unusual taxation because of the great increase in the expenditures, Mr. McCall said in part:

"Some of the old-fashioned notions of government have become for the moment obsolete. There was a time when economy was thought to be vital to the well-being of nations. But the order of the virtues has been upset, and public economy has become a discredited, if not a lost, art, and extravagance has taken the place of thrift among the prime qualities of statesmen."

"Our national expenditure has doubled in a decade, and the expense of government during that period has increased more than four times as fast as the population. We have been accustomed to point to the Wilson tariff act as standing for a great deficit in national finance, and yet the aggregate of deficits during the whole 35 months of the life of that act was \$105,000,000, as compared with more than \$140,000,000 of deficiency during the last 18 months of the administration which has just ended."

Regarding Speaker Cannon, Mr. McCall said:

"You have heard much about the despotism of the speaker. Now if the House was small so that each man could introduce as many bills as he wished, this autocratic power would not be necessary. But this freedom would be

impossible with 391 members and the case of the introduction of over 3000 bills of the last Congress. So it became necessary to create a sort of aristocracy of measures. The appropriation bills are the most important and we have a procedure that gives these bills consideration over other bills."

"The present speaker, Mr. Cannon, is the most benevolent despot that I have ever known. But he is not much of a despot. It was only last week that he recognized my colleague, Mr. Weeks, to move to suspend the rules and call up the forest reserve bill, although he was personally opposed to the bill."

## "Taft as a Classmate," Told by One of Them

President of U. S. Was a Yale Man by Heredity and Environment, Says E. C. Johnson.

### JANITOR IN PHOTO

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Among the memorabilia of Taft brought to light during inauguration week is a group photograph in which he figured, taken in his senior year at Yale. The group was taken at the south entry of Old South Middle, not long before the present President's graduation. The central figure in the doorway, the rather full-faced young man with a soft hat between two other youths in derbies, is William H. Taft, '78.

This picture was published Thursday, March 4—President Taft's inauguration day—in the Yale News, contemporaneous with an article entitled "Taft as a Classmate," by Ernest C. Johnson (also in the picture), in which the latter said:

"Taft was a Yale man both by heredity and environment. His father, Judge Alphonso Taft, had become a prominent Yale man before his distinguished son was born, and his two older brothers had graduated when William was a small boy."

The Taft home was, therefore, most thoroughly saturated with the 'Yale spirit,' and there can be no doubt that William well knew why he was sent to Yale."

## U. S. EXTRAVAGANCE IS SCORED BY MC CALL AT HARVARD UNION

Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Winchester speaking before the students of Harvard University at the Harvard Union, Tuesday evening, on "The National House of Representatives," declared that because of the "wild orgy of extravagance" which has characterized the business of the United States during the several months past, the people will now be obliged to pay for it by means very seldom used, except in the time of war. He paid his respects in a very kindly manner to Speaker Joseph Cannon, defending the speaker from the charge of being a despot.

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## LIBERTY AND JUSTICE IDEAL OUR GIFT TO THE FAR EAST

"It is impossible to say today whether our taking of the Philippines was accidental or providential, but we have them and will most likely keep them, so it remains for us to prove to future generations that it was providential," said Mason S. Stone, superintendent of the Vermont state board of education and formerly commissioner of education in the Philippines, speaking before the Men's League of the Newton Highlands Congregational Church.

"The future of the Filipino," he continued, "is the greatest problem facing the American people today, and our duty is to give them the opportunities which heretofore they have not had. Under the Spanish rule the Filipinos became stultified and stupefied. The Filipinos are today weak, poor, without commercial advantages and with no real home life; in fact, their language contains no word that distinguishes home from house. Just contrast them with ourselves. Is it not possible for us out of our strength and abundance to give them some aid?

"The Filipino is intelligent and ambitious, but before he is capable of governing himself he needs to be taught the principles of government. The Filipino requires much, but he can give us a great deal in return.

"Our acquirement of the Philippines has given us large opportunities for the extension of trade; opportunities that have so far only been hinted at. There are large areas in the far east where neither the American nor European trade has reached and where neither American nor European foot has penetrated. Our possession of the islands will open up these areas to our explorers



Photo from Yale News.  
GROUP OF YALE MEN, CLASS OF '78, AT THE SOUTH ENTRY OF OLD SOUTH MIDDLE IN TAFT'S SENIOR YEAR. THE CENTER FIGURE IN THE DOORWAY IS THE PRESENT PRESIDENT.

The men in the picture, reading from left to right, are: In window and standing—Lamb, McEwen, Dersheimer, Olson, Edwards, Jewett, Taft, C. M. Stone, Downes, Trowbridge and Feick. Sitting—Foster, Spencer, Beckwith, Whitney, McCarroll, E. H. Stone, McCune and Wilcox.

The figure on the extreme right of the standing row in the picture was one of the janitors, who, by virtue of the democracy that prevails in American colleges, frequently pose in groups with

the students for photographs, not knowing that in later years the students who

encourage them in these indulgences are to become Presidents of the United States. The humble attendant in this case is named Rawson.

Today, with the city of Cambridge again placed in the column of no-license, 21 of the 33 Massachusetts cities stand in the list of those who have voted "no." As has been Cambridge's custom since 1856, the city voted against license by a strong vote, the plurality being 3439.

A glance at the figures recently issued by the Massachusetts No-License League reveals many interesting facts about the no-license sweep during a period of 25 years of local option.

The total liquor licenses possible in Massachusetts for the years beginning May 1, 1906-7-8-9 is 3337, the actual number made possible by the vote in May, 1906, was 2233; in 1907, 2117; in 1908, 1907, and in 1909 (basis of Feb. 1, 1909), 1725.

Thus, beginning with December, 1906, the number of actual possible liquor licenses has been reduced 498, which, outside of Boston, is over 44 per cent; or in other words, for the year beginning May 1, 1906, there were actual possible liquor licenses outside of Boston of over 69 per cent more than as of Feb. 1, 1909.

Now of the 10 largest cities in the whole United States, where it has been voted either by local or state action to abolish the saloons, six are here in Massachusetts. According to the latest official estimate (U. S. census bureau, 1908), the population is as follows:

1. Worcester, Mass.	133,963
2. Memphis, Tenn.	132,581
3. Atlanta, Ga.	109,545
4. Fall River, Mass.	106,301
5. Nashville, Tenn.	105,877
6. Cambridge, Mass.	100,752
7. Kansas City, Kan.	83,132
8. Lynn, Mass.	82,159
9. New Bedford, Mass.	81,514
10. Somerville, Mass.	73,849

Of the 200 towns which have voted this February and March, 13 have changed from "yes" to "no," and only 3 from "no" to "yes," and the "no" majority in Massachusetts has been increased by over 2500 votes.

## NOTED APOSTLE OF PEACE SPEAKS ABOUT ARBITRATION

"At the mention of the word arbitration I can easily imagine a person who is unfamiliar with it asking how we can ever make arbitration succeed without an international army and navy to enforce it, but such a question is unnecessary," said the Rev. James L. Tryon, a secretary of the American Peace Society, speaking on the subject of "World Peace" before the Men's Club of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Belmont, Tuesday evening. Continuing, he said:

"To be sure the legal system of our nation has behind it a police force, a militia and a regular army, all of which may be called upon to enforce the laws; and, if the international life develops after the normal pattern of a nation, we may some day have an international army and navy acting as a police force ready at all times to enforce the laws; but in the 200 and more arbitrations, small and large, that have taken place within a century, no force has had to be used, no decree of an arbitration court or decision by an arbitration commission, even when protested, has left any problem that could not be settled without resort to arms.

"But governments put greater faith in arbitration when the first Hague conference in 1899 established an arbitration court.

"America was disappointed, but the other nations were also disappointed,

even some of those which opposed the measure, for they felt at heart that we were right. All the nations, therefore, passed a resolution in which they declared that they accepted this system of arbitration on principle, though they could not pledge themselves to it by treaty. They also recommended that the custom of making individual treaties be developed.

"The result is that instead of having

but 40 treaties, as was the case in 1907,

we have today about 80 treaties, 24 of

which have been made by the United States under the leadership of Secretary Root. Among these is one with Spain,

and another with Japan, with whom it was feared we should have trouble.

"Once an idea gets hold of the world it moves quickly. Within two months after The Hague conference failed to make a world treaty of arbitration the five republics of South America, upon the invitation of the United States and Mexico, met in Washington and made an arbitration treaty by which they agreed to refer all of their disputed questions to arbitration and established an arbitration court at Carthage, which is now in operation and which will be housed in a building the money for which has been given by Mr. Carnegie.

"The result remains for us, therefore, to use our good influence to promote individual arbitration treaties so far as we may, and then when the third Hague conference meets to ask it to adopt a world treaty of arbitration of an even stronger and more inclusive nature than that which was proposed by America in 1907. Already a petition is in circulation for this purpose, which it is hoped that millions of people of all nations will sign."

## MIKADO CABLES GREETING TO TAFT

WASHINGTON—President Taft has made public this cablegram from the Emperor of Japan:

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

### WAIST FOR YOUNG GIRL.

The waist may be made with tucked or plain sleeves, with or without a lining, with the natural or empire waist line. It is one certain to be in demand and this blouse is adapted to almost every seasonable material. It can be worn with a high waisted skirt or extended to the normal waist line as liked, and it can be made of washable material and unlined, or it can be made from some pretty silk or thin wool over a fitted lining. Tucked sleeves are pretty and fashionable for all very thin materials, but either these or plain ones can be used, and whether these sleeves shall match the blouse or match the chemisette is entirely a matter of individual taste. Faded blue crepe nimon with trimming of banding and chemisettes of lace are illustrated.

Material required for 16-year size is 4½ yards 21 or 24; 2½ yards 32 or 44 inches wide with 2½ yards of banding ½ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette.

The pattern (No. 6247) may be had in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years and can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c). Address 132-142 West 27th street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### CHILD'S TUCKED DRESS.

To be made with long or short sleeves. Such a simple little dress as this is made from almost any simple childish material that is thin enough to be tucked, muslin, plain and embroidered, the Dresden dimities, that children will be wearing so much this summer, cross-barred effects, gingham and also such wool fabrics as challis and albatross that many mothers find available for cool summer days.

6255 Child's Tucked Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.

For ten cents a sample of delicious chocolates may be obtained of the F. L. Daggett Co., 33-36 Lewis wharf, Boston. A two pound box will be sent to any part of the United States upon the receipt of one dollar.

New tailored suits for women and misses to be seen at the advanced showing of new spring models at Oppenheim, Collins & Co., New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Buffalo. There are also lingerie, linen and pongee gowns in charming and exclusive new models, besides many other special lines of women's, misses', and children's wear in new effects. Persons who send their names and addresses to the central office, 34th street, west, New York City, will receive mailing lists in the future.

Custom shirts for the spring and summer at the Macular Parker Company come in choice lines of English, Scotch and German fabrics, in plain and novelty effects.

Express charges to every part of the United States are paid by the New York Tailors, F. 729 to 731 Broadway, New York. What is said to be the most complete fashion book ever published will be sent free to any address upon receipt of a postal card request.

### CUT TARIFF, CUT WAGES—SCHWAB.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—"Whether there must be a sweeping reduction in the wage scale paid in the large steel mills of the country depends upon the tariff. A lower tariff will mean lower wages, but with the existing schedules maintained iron and steel conditions will gradually right themselves," says Charles M. Schwab.

"There will be lower prices for steel products," he said, "but I am in hopes that the steel industry can weather this without disturbing existing wage scales. At that, prices cannot sink much lower. There surely is not a large profit in the steel business today."

"So far as the Bethlehem Steel Works are concerned, wages will be maintained as they are unless something very unexpected happens. But with a reduction of the tariff we would be obliged to meet the new conditions, and as labor is the chief factor of the production it would be the first thing considered in the readjustment."

### CARNEGIE GIVES OUT PEACE IDEA.

NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie, in a statement through the Peace Society, of which he is president, outlining what he considers the easiest and most practical step to limit further naval expansion in the interests of international peace, proposes:

"Great Britain and the United States to agree as follows: The United States will defend against attack the British possessions upon the Atlantic, including the islands in the south; Great Britain will defend against attack the American coast upon the Pacific, together with Hawaii and the Philippines. This agreement to terminate at the end of five years' notice, given by either party."

### HINTS BY THE WAY.

Every one knows how hard it is to keep closets free from dust. Wall-paper is an unsatisfactory lining, so I began to experiment with linings. Now I line all my closets with dressmaker's cambric, putting the glazed side out. The floor of the closets I cover with table oil-cloth. It comes in pretty tile patterns and in wood colors. It is easy to keep the closets free from dust now and it means saving the clothes as they do not need so much brushing.

### STIRLING GRANTED DIVORCE.

EDINBURGH—Judge Guthrie today handed down his decision granting John Alexander Stirling a divorce on his cross-petition, giving him custody of the only child.

### DISCUSSES THE CHARTER.

WALTHAM—John F. Moors of the former Boston finance commission gave an address Tuesday evening before the Fales Club in the Fales House on the proposed new Boston city charter.



6247 Misses' Tucked Waist, 14 and 16 years.

be gone. In the summer it will also drive out flies.—New Idea.

### IN THE SHOPS THAT ADVERTISE WITH US.

The Jamaica tourist information bureau, 673 Boylston street, is ready to give detailed information to all interested persons regarding steamship sailings, hotel accommodations, and the special attractions of Jamaica, the "land of perpetual June."

—oo—

The First National Bank has increased the capacity of its safe deposit vaults, and is therefore able to give increased accommodations to its customers. The great convenience is offered to customers of being able to transact business both with the bank and the safety deposit vaults without leaving the building.

—oo—

The Hall & Hancock Company, 420 Washington street, is holding a big clearance sale of furs. Men's fur-lined coats are being offered at greatly reduced prices. Ladies' caracut, Russian pony, and black caracut coats, and Persian paw coats are offered at one-half the regular prices. Furs purchased at this sale will be stored during the summer free.

—oo—

A sample copy of the Children's Star may be had free by addressing that magazine at 15th and L streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

—oo—

Those who wish a typewriter, but do not feel like investing a large sum of money in a new machine, should investigate the line of rebuilt machines carried by the Typewriter Exchange, 38 Bromfield street. Excellent ones may be had at \$10 to \$35.

—oo—

How to obtain water supply in a small country house is a problem that has been solved by the Lunt-Moss Company, 43 South Market street, Boston. Illustrated catalogue "37" explains the apparatus, and will be sent on application.

—oo—

For ten cents a sample of delicious chocolates may be obtained of the F. L. Daggett Co., 33-36 Lewis wharf, Boston. A two pound box will be sent to any part of the United States upon the receipt of one dollar.

—oo—

New tailored suits for women and misses to be seen at the advanced showing of new spring models at Oppenheim, Collins & Co., New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Buffalo. There are also lingerie, linen and pongee gowns in charming and exclusive new models, besides many other special lines of women's, misses', and children's wear in new effects. Persons who send their names and addresses to the central office, 34th street, west, New York City, will receive mailing lists in the future.

—oo—

Custom shirts for the spring and summer at the Macular Parker Company come in choice lines of English, Scotch and German fabrics, in plain and novelty effects.

—oo—

Express charges to every part of the United States are paid by the New York Tailors, F. 729 to 731 Broadway, New York. What is said to be the most complete fashion book ever published will be sent free to any address upon receipt of a postal card request.

—oo—

CUT TARIFF, CUT WAGES—SCHWAB.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—"Whether there must be a sweeping reduction in the wage scale paid in the large steel mills of the country depends upon the tariff. A lower tariff will mean lower wages, but with the existing schedules maintained iron and steel conditions will gradually right themselves," says Charles M. Schwab.

"There will be lower prices for steel products," he said, "but I am in hopes that the steel industry can weather this without disturbing existing wage scales. At that, prices cannot sink much lower. There surely is not a large profit in the steel business today."

"So far as the Bethlehem Steel Works are concerned, wages will be maintained as they are unless something very unexpected happens. But with a reduction of the tariff we would be obliged to meet the new conditions, and as labor is the chief factor of the production it would be the first thing considered in the readjustment."

CARNEGIE GIVES OUT PEACE IDEA.

NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie, in a statement through the Peace Society, of which he is president, outlining what he considers the easiest and most practical step to limit further naval expansion in the interests of international peace, proposes:

"Great Britain and the United States to agree as follows: The United States will defend against attack the British possessions upon the Atlantic, including the islands in the south; Great Britain will defend against attack the American coast upon the Pacific, together with Hawaii and the Philippines. This agreement to terminate at the end of five years' notice, given by either party."

### HINTS BY THE WAY.

Every one knows how hard it is to keep closets free from dust. Wall-paper is an unsatisfactory lining, so I began to experiment with linings. Now I line all my closets with dressmaker's cambric, putting the glazed side out. The floor of the closets I cover with table oil-cloth. It comes in pretty tile patterns and in wood colors. It is easy to keep the closets free from dust now and it means saving the clothes as they do not need so much brushing.

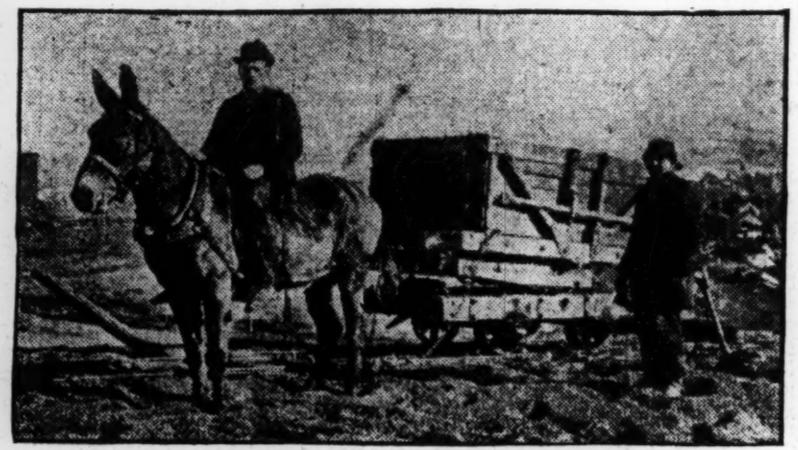
In small houses where the kitchen adjoins dining and other rooms, the odor of cooking is unpleasant. To obviate this put a few drops of oil of lavender in a cupful of hot water, leave it in the dining room five minutes before dinner is served, and the disagreeable odor will

## History of the Coal Industry Is a Romantic Story

Its Use as a Fuel Was Known to the Indians as Early as the Year Seventeen Hundred.

HAD UP-HILL FIGHT

Did Not Come Into General Use Nor Worked Industrially Until Eighteen Hundred and Thirty Two.



TWO TYPICAL COAL-MINING SCENES.

The upper cut shows the drift of an old-style mine; the lower the dumpmen, one of the few classes of "miners" who work above ground.

**TOMORROW, March 11, leaders of the United Mine Workers of America will meet the great coal operators of the anthracite regions, at the offices of the Reading Coal Company in Philadelphia, to agree or disagree on a renewal of the three-year contract which expires April 1. The conference will practically decide whether there shall be a strike or whether peace shall be assured. The question is of such widespread interest that The Christian Science Monitor will print three articles dealing with the subject from the discovery of coal and the beginning of the industry to the present time. These articles are written by a correspondent who is at present in the mining district.**

This was the first coal discovered in Schuylkill county.

In 1791 Philip Ginter, while hunting accidentally discovered that anthracite coal would ignite. He made the discovery at what is now Mauch Chunk. It was in 1790 that Nicho Allen, a hunter, camped out for the night under a ledge of rocks in Schuylkill county. He built a fire and laid down to sleep, awaking to find the rocks all afame. Allen lived at the Big Spring on the summit of Broad mountain. His home was called the Black Cabin. Allen was an Englishman and afterward migrated to Boston where he died.

Both hunters claimed priority in the discovery of coal; it was, however, conceded that it was one of those remarkable coincidences that are known to occur and that both men had the same experience at about the same time.

The Lehigh Coal Mining Company was the first annual report of the Coal Mining Association of Schuylkill county, formed in 1833 and dissolved in 1845, reference is made to Scull's map of the province of Pennsylvania, published in 1770. The extract reads as follows:

"A coal mark north of the Tuscarora mountain, or northeast of Reed's, not many miles from the Scuylkill Gap within the then, bounds of Berks county, may be found upon examination, on Scull's map of the province of Pennsylvania, published in 1770."

Thomas Ridgeway of the Mahany valley carried some Broad mountain coal wrapped in his red handkerchief to Philadelphia. He built a fire of coals, and Stephen Girard became interested in the coal.

It was discovered that the limits of the coal rights of the company were circumscribed and that but little coal could be mined unless the additional land

was obtained by purchase, and the best interests of the coal region.

Several years ago a tract of land known as the Starr tract, in the vicinity of Llewellyn, fell into the hands of New York speculators.

The owner sold it to several promoters who formed a stock company and disposed of stock at inflated prices. Improvements were prosecuted and coal mined and hoisted and the stock was again watered.

It was discovered that the limits of the coal rights of the company were circumscribed and that but little coal could be mined unless the additional land

was obtained by purchase, and the best interests of the coal region.

The performance of "Cavalleria" was in most respects an exact copy of the work of the first night, but the chorus instead of singing by guess, sang the notes as the composer wrote them. Santuzza probably would have looked her part if she had stood still long enough for anybody to see fairly how she did look. It was not easy to sympathize with her, because she kept so busily moving over the stage that she gave nobody a chance to think calmly about her misfortunes. The part of Lola is almost wholly one of action and the singer who undertook it was once or twice on the point of successfully filling it. Mr. Lippi and Mr. Da Ru, except on an occasional moment when the music benignly created a dramatic illusion for them, were drawing room singers in stage clothes. They were masquerades, not actors.

\*\*\*

The music department of the city of Boston will give a concert in the South Boston High School Thursday evening, March 11, at 8 o'clock, and a concert in the Roxbury High School Friday evening, March 12, at 8 o'clock. At both concerts William F. Dodge's orchestra of 10 will play and Prof. Louis C. Elson will lecture on the music and the composers.

The soloists at South Boston will be:

Mrs. Mary White Mullen, soprano, and Frank H. Eaton, flutist. The soloists at Roxbury will be: Mrs. Gertrude Holt, soprano, and Jacques Benavente, saxophonist.

\*\*\*

A London reader of The Christian Science Monitor took exception to the criticism which was written in this column February 10 on the singing of Bonci. He especially referred to something that was said on the subject of Italian method. A part of the letter is here quoted:

"There is undoubtedly good in the two opposing schools, the German and the Italian; they both have the faults of their qualities; the German failing into

roughness which finally ceases to be

could be purchased surrounding the tract. The promoters were wined and dined at one of the leading hotels. Every morning they were driven to the scene of their investment in a handsome equipage with two spanking black horses driven by a driver of the same ebony hue; but there came a day when an investigation was made, lawsuits followed and the promoters, like the Arabs, silently folded their tents and disappeared.

Capitalists are attracted by tracts still remaining in the hands of individuals, but most of these lands are not heavy in coal veins, and such a purchase is a lottery at best. There are men holding coal lands today who expect to hold on until they can obtain \$1 a ton in royalties on all coal mined. These men believe that \$3000 an acre for coal land will eventually be the maximum price.

The capitalists of the outside world see in the anthracite coal product a fuel the well-to-do will always be willing to pay well for—a commodity clean, pure, easily handled and in every way desirable. The way it is mined and brought into the market and the wages of the men who cut it out of the earth and the companies who transport it to the seaboard and the distant consumer, everything connected with the anthracite coal region is of vital interest to the outside world.

### LEAVES TO BE GOVERNOR.

MEXICO CITY—Col. Pablo Escandón, chief of President Diaz's military staff, has received a leave of absence from the war department to enable him to serve as Governor of the state of Morales. Col. Samuel García Cuellar has been promoted to the position of chief of the President's military staff ad interim.

### HOTELS.

## KINGDON GOULD NOW YOUNGEST MEMBER OF RAILROAD BODY

NEW YORK—Kingdon Gould, son of George J. Gould, has been elected a director of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, of which his father is president. Kingdon was also elected a director of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, a road controlled by the Missouri Pacific.

Kingdon Gould, who is in his 22d year, thus becomes one of the youngest railroad directors in the country. His election to the boards of the two roads, however, is natural, in view of the interest of the Gould family in the properties.

Kingdon is a senior in the School of Applied Sciences in Columbia, having entered that institution, in the School of Mines, in the fall of 1904. He has been greatly interested in mining, and last summer made a trip to mines in Arizona and old Mexico in company with Prof. James Kemp of Columbia, where young Gould worked in mines in Guanajuato, Mexico, and elsewhere to get a practical knowledge of the working of a mine. He also has been much interested in railroading.

At the Missouri Pacific election Tuesday R. M. Galloway was chosen a director, succeeding Stuyvesant Fish. On the Iron Mountain Board Kingdon Gould succeeds S. D. Warfield of New York, and B. F. Edwards was named to succeed the late J. C. Van Blarcom.

### HOTELS.

### HOTELS.

### Hotel Beaconsfield



# Financial, Commercial and Investment News of the World

## STOCKS VERY IRREGULAR, TRADING ON SMALL SCALE

Lower Prices at the Opening Are Followed by Advance, and Another Reaction Carries Prices Downward—Shoe Machinery Most Active Local Issue.

Both the New York and Boston markets showed signs of going downward still further this morning. Prices for Wall street securities were generally under the closing figures last night, but after the first 15 minutes of trading the market steadied. Some of the more active issues made gains bringing them up to a higher level than the opening. This induced further selling and in a short time declines were general throughout the list.

There was no news of any kind to affect the market. The old-time bear rumors regarding the "commodity clause" of the Hepburn law, the uncertainty concerning the Erie \$30,000,000 bond issue and the tariff question were not talked of to much extent, and the market seemed to sag of its own weight. There were few buying orders and the selling was better than the buying because the interests usually to be depended upon to advance the market were indifferent as to which direction it should go.

In the early trading Canadian Pacific lost a point. Reading dropped 1% at the opening, but recovered and advanced to 123%. Then it declined again to a lower level. Some of the low priced railroad stocks which had been most active the past few days showed a very erratic tendency. Wisconsin Central opened an eighth under last night at 49 and dropped to 47% during the forenoon. Kansas City Southern was a quarter higher at the opening at 44 and after advancing a

quarter reacted to 43. Missouri Pacific was a half higher at 69 and declined to 68%.

United States Steel was off an eighth to 43%, advanced an eighth and sold off to 42%. American Steel Foundries New opened a half lower at 35% and the next sale was at 35. American Locomotive was a quarter lower at 49%, advanced to 50% and then sold down to 49.

The local market was irregular at the opening and then sold off in sympathy with New York. Amalgamated Copper started off at 64 and reacted to 63. The preferred was unchanged at 30. Swift at 101% was off 1%. Tamarack dropped 3 points to 80. The rest of the market was heavy.

There were many ups and downs in the market during the early afternoon. Reading sold down to 122% and afterward recovered substantially. Steel touched 42% and rallied fractionally. Colorado Southern was prominent, the stock advancing from 65% to 67%. On the local market Shoe Machinery was in good demand by reason of the extra dividend declarations. The stock recovered its morning loss and at 1 o'clock was selling around 64.

Before 1 o'clock Shoe Machinery advanced to 65%.

The market grew quite strong in the late trading. Copper advanced to 48%, Smelting to 83%, Reading to 124, Locomotive to 51% and Wisconsin Central to 49.

## THE OUTLOOK IS MOST FAVORABLE

A railway official says: "One of the best developments in the situation so far as the outlook for the future is concerned is the fact that manufacturers products in this country are in very scant supply. This is the result partly of the conservative policy which has been followed by the manufacturers for some months, and more especially recently through the desire of manufacturers to unload before the changes in the tariff take place, and the effects of the low prices for steel and other products are felt on the markets for manufactured goods."

"There has been a particularly heavy export movement of certain articles to South African countries, as manufacturers have felt that they could well afford to get rid of them even at cost, in order to clear decks and be ready for the new level of prices which will follow a revision of the tariff and the low prices quoted by the steel makers. Whatever the cause, however, the small stocks of manufactured goods on hand will pave the way for very active business later on."

## MARKET NEWS

Speaking of Argentine oats as a grain market factor, J. E. Soper & Co. of the Chamber of Commerce says: "Considerable talk was made by Boston newspapers recently regarding shipment of Argentine oats then in Boston on S. S. St. Quentin en route for New York. None of these oats were discharged at Boston, and have arrived in New York, 191,030 bushels. At the price at which these oats have been held it has been impossible to sell them to the Boston trade, and we doubt if Argentine oats will cut any figure in the New England market."

ST. LOUIS—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, R. M. Galloway of New York was elected to succeed Stuyvesant Fish and Kingdon Gould of New York was added to the membership. Mr. Gould was also elected to the board of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, to succeed S. D. Warfield of New York. The election of officers by the directors of the two companies will take place in New York in about 10 days. Kingdon Gould, the 22-year-old son of George J. Gould, left Columbia University last year after pursuing the engineering course for four years. He failed to receive his diploma, and since then has been studying practical railroading in the Southwest and in Mexico. George Gould has trained both his sons almost from infancy to take up his railroad business. His idea has been that Kingdon will eventually succeed him, as he himself succeeded Jay Gould, his father.

NEW YORK—It is understood that the authorization of \$150,000,000 of bonds by the Missouri Pacific will be the next important financial undertaking to be announced in Wall street. The Gould interests are said to have been working with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on a refunding scheme and to provide money needed important improvements. The first step is expected to be the offering by the banking firm of about \$25,000,000 of the new bonds.

## SECURITIES AT AUCTION

Features of R. L. Day & Company's auction sales were:

4 Webster-Atlas National, 155; up 2%. 6 Old Colony Trust Company, 500; off 110.

9 Great Falls Manufacturing Company, 107; up 1%.

2 Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, 301%; up 1%.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Last  
Open. High. Low. Sale

Amalgamated Copper..... 67% 65% 66% 66%

Amer Car & Foundry..... 48% 47% 48% 49%

Amer Car & Fy pref..... 11134 11134 11134 11134

Amer Locomotive..... 49% 51% 49% 51%

Amer Smelt & Refining..... 83% 83% 83% 83%

Amer Smelt & Ref pref..... 143% 143% 143% 143%

Amer Steel Found new..... 35% 35% 35% 35%

Amer Sugar..... 128% 127% 127% 127%

Amer Tel & Tel..... 128% 128% 128% 128%

Amer Tobacco pref..... 12% 12% 12% 12%

Ansonia..... 40% 41% 40% 41%

Atchison..... 101% 101% 101% 101%

Atchison pref..... 102% 102% 102% 102%

Atlantic Coast Line..... 117% 117% 117% 117%

Baltimore & Ohio pref..... 93% 93% 93% 93%

Brooklyn Transit. 70% 70% 70% 70%

Canadian Pacific..... 16% 16% 16% 16%

Central Leather..... 28% 28% 28% 28%

Central Leather pref..... 101% 101% 101% 101%

Central of New Jersey..... 22% 22% 22% 22%

Chesapeake & Ohio..... 15% 15% 15% 15%

Colorado Fuel & Iron..... 11% 11% 11% 11%

Colorado Southern..... 6% 6% 6% 6%

Consolidated Gas..... 12% 12% 12% 12%

Denver & Rio Grande..... 45% 45% 45% 45%

Erie..... 25% 25% 25% 25%

General Electric..... 151% 151% 151% 151%

Great Northern pref..... 19% 19% 19% 19%

Great Northern Ore Co..... 85% 85% 85% 85%

Chicago Great Western..... 8% 8% 8% 8%

Illinois Central..... 141% 141% 141% 141%

Kansas City Southern..... 41% 41% 41% 41%

Kansas & Texas..... 40% 40% 40% 40%

Louisville & Nashville..... 12% 12% 12% 12%

Mexican Central cts..... 2% 2% 2% 2%

Missouri Pacific..... 6% 6% 6% 6%

National Biscuit..... 75% 75% 75% 75%

New York Central..... 123% 123% 123% 123%

Norfolk & Western..... 16% 16% 16% 16%

Northern Pacific..... 15% 15% 15% 15%

Northwestern..... 117% 117% 117% 117%

People's Gas..... 109% 109% 109% 109%

Pennsylvania..... 128% 128% 128% 128%

Pressed Steel Car..... 35% 35% 35% 35%

Reading..... 123% 123% 123% 123%

Republic Steel..... 19% 19% 19% 19%

Rock Island pref..... 61% 61% 61% 61%

Southern Pacific..... 116% 116% 116% 116%

St. Paul..... 141% 141% 141% 141%

Texas Pacific..... 17% 17% 17% 17%

Union Pacific..... 17% 17% 17% 17%

U. S. Steel..... 45% 45% 45% 45%

U. S. Steel pref..... 110% 110% 110% 110%

Wabash..... 18% 18% 18% 18%

Westinghouse Electric..... 77% 77% 77% 77%

Wisconsin Central..... 49% 49% 49% 49%

\*Ex-dividend.

## BONDS.

Opening. High. Low.

Amer Tel & Tel conv..... 147% 147% 147% 147%

Atchison Adj 4%..... 143% 143% 143% 143%

Atchison gen 4%..... 101% 101% 101% 101%

Baltimore & Ohio 4%..... 101% 101% 101% 101%

Brooklyn Rapid Trans 4%..... 88% 88% 88% 88%

Chicago Rock Island 4%..... 78% 78% 78% 78%

Chicago Rock Island 6%..... 90% 90% 90% 90%

Denver Rio Grande 4%..... 143% 143% 143% 143%

Interboro Met Co 4%..... 75% 75% 75% 75%

Japan 4% new..... 25% 25% 25% 25%

Japan 4% new..... 92% 92% 92% 92%

Kansas & Texas 4%..... 100% 100% 100% 100%

N. Y. City 4% 1907..... 102% 102% 102% 102%

N. Y. City 4% 1908..... 103% 103% 103% 103%

N. Y. City 1917s new..... 104% 104% 104% 104%

N. Y. City 4% 2s new..... 115% 115% 115% 115%

Reading gen 4%..... 99% 99% 99% 99%

Union Pacific conv 4%..... 103% 103% 103% 103%

United States Steel 4%..... 103% 103% 103% 103%

Wabash 4%..... 74% 74% 74% 74%

\*Ex-dividend.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Opening. Closing.

Bid. Asked. Bid. Asked.

Am registered..... 101% 101% 101% 101%

Am coupon..... 101% 101% 101% 101%

Small bonds..... 100% 100% 100% 100%

Am registered..... 119% 119% 119% 119%

Small coupon..... 120% 120% 120% 120%

Panama 2s..... 100% 100% 100% 100%

United States 100% 100% 100% 100%

West India 4%..... 74% 74% 74% 74%

\*Ex-dividend.

## SHOE MACHINERY STOCK DIVIDEND

The directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company have voted to issue 89,583 shares of new stock to stockholders of record of March 15 at the ratio of 10 shares of new stock for each 100 shares of common stock now held.

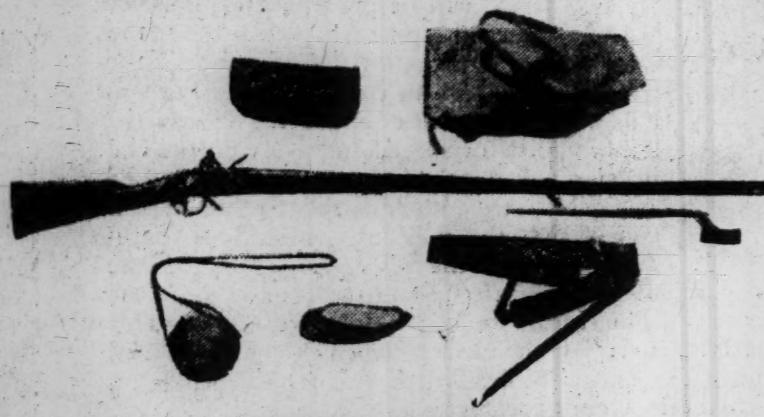
The directors declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent, 50 cents, on the common stock and 50 cents, on preferred stock.

They also declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent—50 cents—per share on the common stock.

Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

## Mrs. Eddy's Father's Musket

Mr. C. W. Sawyer Is Its Present Owner.



FLINTLOCK GUN AND EQUIPMENT.

These relics in the Sawyer collection belonged to the father of Mary Baker Eddy.

Copyright 1908 by Army and Navy Life, Uncle Sam's Magazine.

Of collecting many things there is no end, but the latest addition to the hoard of a collector of firearms in Boston, Mr. C. W. Sawyer, is twice interesting from an historic standpoint. It is a gun owned for years by Mark Baker, of Bow, N. H., the father of Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science. The relic is described in detail in *Army & Navy Life, Uncle Sam's Magazine*, for March. The musket was at first of value to the present owner as an example of the flintlock guns that were ordered by the United States government in 1808 under unusual conditions. The armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry proving insufficient to equip the militia, six private armories were established and 19 gunmakers appointed in different states to furnish muskets at a fixed price. Mr. Sawyer in his desire to own examples of all the 25 sorts went in 1906 to Bangor, Me. He visited there a local collector of firearms, mine host of the Porcupine restaurant, who could not furnish the object of his search but who promised to send word if anything new—or rather old—in the gun line came to his notice. Mr. Sawyer had little hope of hearing from Bangor, yet in a few weeks a letter arrived offering him a flint musket, together with a set of military equipments of the period of the war of 1812. The lock plate was said to be marked Leopold, Canton, 1810. Mr. Sawyer, upon research, decided that Leopold had been mistaken for Leonard, the name of a musket-maker of Canton, Mass., and wrote asking to have the musket forwarded. After it reached Boston there was an amusing series of denys between the express office and the delivery wagon, but the collector's patience was finally rewarded, and the old flintlock was in

### He Certainly Was Not

"It seems powerful queer," remarked the man on the empty cracker box, "that men are made out of dust."

"I don't reckon you are," rejoined the grocer, peevishly.

"Why not?" queried the occupant of the aforesaid e. c. b.

"Cause dust settles," answered the grocer. —Chicago News.

It was a maxim of Captain Swassa, that when you made pitch hot, you couldn't make it too hot, and that when you had to swab a plank, to swab it as though Davy Jones was after you. —Dickens.

If the day and the night are such that you greet them with joy, and life emits a fragrance like flowers and sweet smelling herbs—that is your success.—Maeterlinck.

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# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All the Family

### Reforms in Spelling

A German philologist and Sanskrit scholar, editor "Rig Veda," the great Sanskrit poem, and a man of arduous culture, Max Muller's interest in our spelling reform is worthy our respectful attention. He says:

"Spelling and the reforms in spelling are problems that concern every student of language. It does not matter whether the language be English, German or Dutch. In every written speech the problem of reforming its antiquated spelling must sooner or later arise. If my friends tell me that this idea of a reform in spelling is entirely Quixotic, that it is a mere waste of time to try to influence a whole nation to surrender its historical orthography and to write phonetically I bow to their superior wisdom as men of the world."

"But as I am not a man of the world, but rather an observer of the world, my interest in the subject, my convictions, as to what is right and wrong, remain just the same. If I read the history of the world rightly the victory of reason over unreason and the whole progress of our race have generally been achieved by such fools as ourselves rushing in (as the world sees it) where angels fear to tread. I hold and have confessed much more Quixotic theories on language than this belief—that what has been done before by Spaniards and Dutchmen, that what is at this very moment being done by Germans, namely to reform their corrupt spelling—may be achieved even by Englishmen and Americans."

### Honor

Honor's substance neither bends, nor breaks, nor wears, And yet, it is as fine as spider's web That sways with morning dew and glints with light In rainbow tints and gleams of jewels rare. So strong is honor's substance that the weight Borne by the mightiest cables of the world Would be as light to its unfailing strength As crystal dew on petal of a rose. Enduring as eternal Truth and Love Is honor's substance; and Time's wearing wheel Turned fast or slow upon its surface bright Leaves neither grove, nor dint, nor line. If honor's strength, or its enduring power Shows aught of weakening, be assured that there Has been to its pure substance some alloy Of earth-thought added to the heaven-pure gold. —Contributed.

### "The Woman in White"

Lord Northcliffe has recalled the amazing interest manifested in Wilkie Collins's "The Woman in White" when that story of mystery was appearing serially in "All the Year Round" during the year of 1860. On the day of publication the street in front of the office of the periodical was usually thronged by a vast crowd of readers eager to be among the first to get hold of the new instalment. To find a similar case of literary popularity one must go back to the forties, when Eugène Sue's "The Mysteries of Paris" was appearing in a daily newspaper. Then interest in the tale was so great that copies of the journal were not sold; they were rented out at ten sous for half an hour. Mr. Hall Caine says that after "The Woman in White" had been written neither the author nor his friends could hit on a title that seemed suitable. Dickens had been appealed to and had failed. So had Forster, who was usually prolific in good titles. Collins was in despair. The time was approaching for the printing of the first instalment. So one day the novelist started out with determination not to return until the title had been found. For hours he walked hopelessly along the cliff, thinking to no purpose, and finally, as the sun went down, he threw himself upon the North Foreland Lighthouse, and half in jest, half unconsciously, he began to apostrophize thus: "You are ugly, stiff and awkward; you know you are as stiff and as weird as white woman—white woman—woman in white—the title, after all!"—The Bookman.

The opinionativeness which always knows it is right is pretty sure to destroy the grace of conversation:

### RELIGION

One of the greatest natural scientists of the last century once declared that it was impossible to define the word religion, inasmuch as there were probably exactly as many definitions as there were definers. As a general principle, though it must be admitted a very general principle, he may have been right. The fact nevertheless remains that there is in the Bible a definition of religion which should be sufficient for Christian purposes. It occurs in the epistle of James, and is contained in the well-known verse, "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The epistle of James is intensely practical in its conclusions. The writer saw clearly that precept without practice was of little value. He had no belief whatever in faith without works, the only attribute he could find for it was "dead."

He had, however, the strongest belief in works which were the demonstration of faith, and this has won for him the title of the apostle of works. To him, consequently, the only religion worth the name was one which had some proof to offer of its own vitality. A religion, that is to say, not of faith alone, but of faith demonstrated. The man, he knew, who was able to visit the fatherless and the widow would be the man whose faith was sufficient to enable him to perform in part the miracles of healing, which Christ Jesus demanded as a test of faith; the man who kept himself unspotted from the world would be the man who had in some measure at least succeeded in following in Christ Jesus's footsteps in overcoming the world.

It was on the last night of his life with his disciples before the crucifixion that Jesus made use of that expression. They had left the upper chamber, where they had eaten their last supper together, and were presumably passing through the Temple buildings on their way to the brook Cedron. And there, in the gloom not merely of the eastern night but of

the depression and doubt which must have been creeping over them he gave them those marvelous words of encouragement which theology has been trying to take back ever since, "be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." Jesus the churches have been insisting for centuries was God. God alone could overcome the world; God alone could work the miracles, or grant the temporary power to a few individuals to repeat them for a limited space of time. And so human thought has been fettered with the terrors of death and sickness, and it has been made impossible, until these fetters are striken off, for man, in his nights of dread and gloom, to recognize his God-given dominion not only over sickness but over sickness, not only over death.

Christian Science is the religion of Christ Jesus. It is satisfied with nothing less than the promises Christ Jesus made to humanity; it accepts the test he required, and it demands the effort to walk unfalteringly in his way, which he demanded. The promise he made it was that it should be able to overcome the world, and so find the kingdom of heaven, not in some illimitable future, but now and in its midst. The test he required was that it should demonstrate its belief by visiting the widow and the fatherless. And the demand he made was that it should struggle to live his life, and that its aim should be to become "Perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." No one, it is to be supposed, imagines that when James spoke of the fatherless and widows, he baldly meant those who had lost their parents and husbands. Even a western writer, outside an insurance office, would give the phrase a wider influence than that, but the Hebrew writer, pouring out metaphor after metaphor, swept into that phrase all who had need of the love and protection of God, who is Himself Love, and under whose creation are the everlasting arms. Love visits those who have need of it in love, and so a visitation of God does not mean the horrors of famine, pestilence not merely of the eastern night but of

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### The Companionship of Books

So large a proportion of college graduates go into business nowadays the need of a different course even in the universities for those who will make practical application of their higher studies is much discussed. In France the same problem is in view. The Sorbonne, the famous college founded in Paris in 1250, and the greatest educational center in France, is trying to work it out. M. Lanson says that the large majority of the students have fallen below the standard set by the intellectual demands of the course as at present planned. Their knowledge and sense of literature is inadequate. The career to which they look forward gives no incentive to such study. It is enough if they are able to draw up a report correctly. Moreover the home influences have deteriorated. He says that the French middle classes are less cultivated than they were 50 years ago. He cites in evidence the fact that the proportion of classic plays given at the Comédie Française is greatly lessened since 1875. He says that newspapers and magazines have largely taken the place of books in homes, and that the French newspapers themselves are much less literary in tone than they were 20 years ago. Many of the students come from

homes where no classic is ever read. So much for conditions in France.

Great books are like great companions. Most of us would feel it an honor to spend an hour when we liked with such men as President Eliot, Charles Elliot Norton, George Meredith, Mr. Howells, Mr. James and Charles Dudley Warner—to name a few that have most recently been within our reach. To read their writings is to come into their companionship. Personal association with great people is often disappointing, but the best of them is in their books. In the eager interest in things—invention and discovery, industry and material projects—thinking is become for the time rather out of favor. The youth of today need to be shown that while activity should be the object of all good thinking, there can be no right activity that has not right thinking back of it. Thus to associate every day with thoughtful people, finding our own thought prompted to happy or high-exercise thereby, is and always will be an important part of life. Schooling is only a preparation for life, and something is wrong—perhaps as M. Lanson claims chiefly in the home influences—if young men and women are not learning to enjoy the companionships of books.

### For Bric-a-Brac

To lesson the dust-collecting objects in her home a woman has not to do away with her pet bric-a-brac, even where beautiful art objects are classed by the cleanly housewife among the accumulation of "things" which tend to make life burdensome. A simple way of caring for the accessories may be learned from the Japanese, who have beautiful cabinets for use in stowing away treasures or pretty trifles as the case may be, so that they do not confuse a house; and yet the American home, even if there are cabinets, soon overflows with them, such is our craze for collecting, and mementoes, even three-decker ones, are crammed. Is it a decorative need which we Americans feel and must satisfy? If so, a happy contrivance combines an overmantel and a wall cabinet. Completely glassed, the shelf-arrangement affords good decorative possibilities for its contents. It relieves the congestion of the room. It is useful and beautiful in the effects which it produces, though of itself simple, so it satisfies the demands of the artistic interior.

The government has been trying to make the farmer understand that a forest may be a better crop than oats or wheat or corn. Particular effort is being made to teach this truth to farmers in localities where the rainfall is heavy. Use the land that does not yield the best results in other kinds of farming for the cultivation of wood, is the expert advice. And even where good land is thus used it is declared that the wood crop will more than pay for such use. The government experts say that good groves are worth \$1000 an acre and that the returns from forests that are carefully cultivated will yield a net profit of from \$4 to \$6 and \$10 an acre. It is also shown that these groves of trees have a value above that to be derived from the sale of the wood. They protect the farm, the orchards and the fields. They act as a windbreak. They reduce the cost of the winter feed of stock. They minimize danger from frost and they supply the farmer with wood that he needs for repairs, for fences and for burning. The foresters' plea is not for the giving up of entire farms to the cultivation of trees, for probably no farmer could afford to wait until his wood was ready for harvesting, but they do argue that timber is a profitable crop and that when it is cultivated in connection with other crops it will pay well. As evidence of the growth of the educational seed the forestry service has planted, it is cited that one nurseryman recently shipped 400,000 jack pine seedlings to Nebraska, where they passed into the hands of far-seeing farmers who intend to take advantage of the certain-profit "business chance" that has been brought to their notice by the government.—Selected.

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### With Key to the Scriptures

### The text book of Christian Science

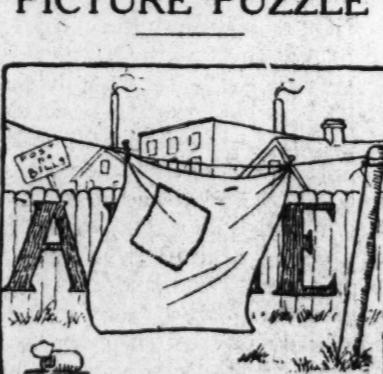
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### PICTURE PUZZLE



ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.  
If the grate be empty put coal on. If the grate be full stop putting coal on.

Quit ye like men and be strong.  
Let all that ye do be done in love.—  
St. Paul.

### A Romance of the Taxicab

Two people rushed breathlessly into the New York City Hall not long ago demanding to be shown instantly to the somebody who was authorized to perform wedding ceremonies. As the Sun puts it, everybody was on the lookout for the irate father, who should, in a properly constructed love story, be hard on the heels of the flying couple. Nothing occurred to interrupt the ceremony, however, and following the wedded pair to the entrance, the onlookers learned, with a sigh for the bygone days of romance, that the haste was all due to the fact that the lover and his bride had come in a taxicab. There it stood in waiting, ticking off dimes as the minutes hurried by. It argues well for the newly inaugurated domestic economies that the lady was even more alertly conscious than the gentleman that time was money with them just then.

What Mr. Blackstone thus clearly sets forth is the injustice of property in land, yet it cannot be denied that property in land is as old as the book of Genesis. Every nation has called this wrong a right, but that alone, even admitting the reverence justly due antiquity, cannot make black white. For it is true that property in land has no foundation in nature or natural law, all the ignorance and selfishness of the ages cannot afford a foundation for it. If we put the divine law of justice under our feet, how dare we turn with folded hands to a God of love and justice, asking blessings.

It remained for Henry George to present to the world the beauty and harmony of economic laws, upon which, as he saw it, may be erected a social order where there would be work for all, leisure for all and abundance for all—in which all may be at least as true, as generous and as manful as they wish to be.